

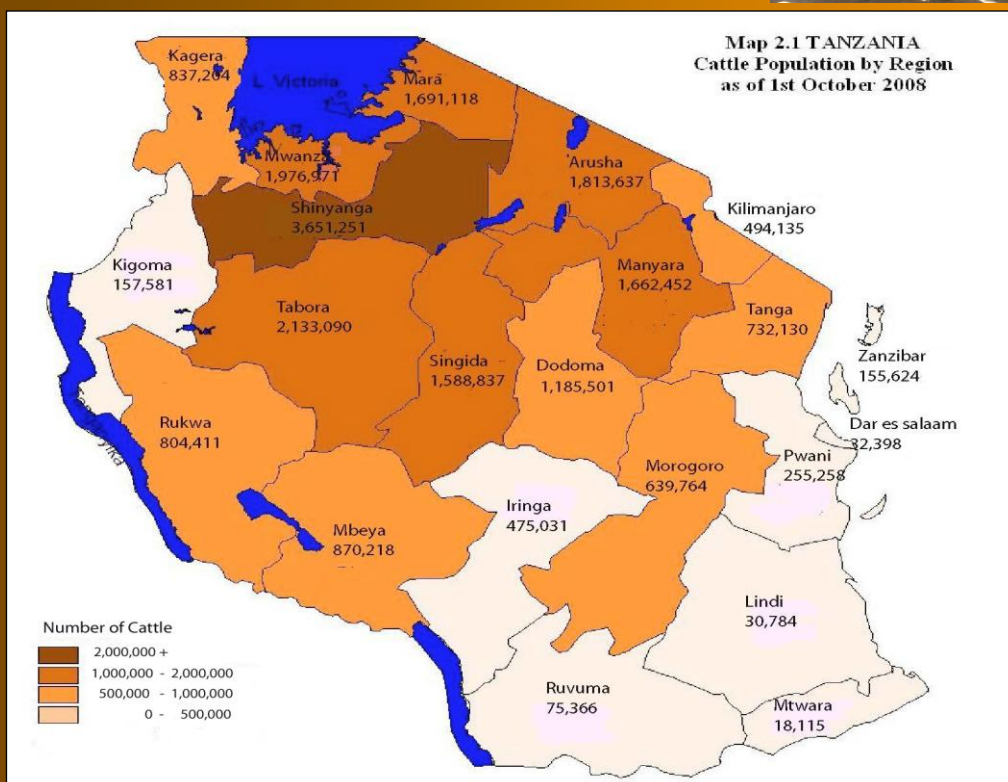


United Republic Of Tanzania

NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

SMALL HOLDER AGRICULTURE

Volume III: LIVESTOCK SECTOR – NATIONAL REPORT



Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar,
Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Governments,
Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing,
The National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician. Zanzibar

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACLF	Agriculture Census Listing Form
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CSTWG	Census and Surveys Technical Working group
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DADIPS	District Agricultural Development and Investment Projects
DFID	Department for International Development
EA	Enumeration Area
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
JICA	Japan International Development Agency
MAFSC	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives
MALE	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NMS	National Master Sample
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RSM	Regional Statistical Manager
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Funds
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Funds

PREFACE

At the end of the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Livestock and Fisheries Development; Water; Industry and Trade; the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, (OCGS), Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Livestock and Fisheries conducted the Agriculture Sample Census. This is the fourth Agriculture Census to be carried out in Tanzania, the first one was conducted in 1971/72, the second in 1993/94 and 1994/95 (during 1993/94 data on household characteristics and livestock count were collected and data on crop area and production in 1994/95), and the third was conducted in 2002/03.

The census collected detailed data on crop production, crop marketing, crop storage, livestock production, fish farming, and poverty indicators. In addition to this, the census was large in its coverage as it provides data that can be disaggregated at district level and thus allow comparisons with the 2002/03 National Sample Census of Agriculture. The census covered smallholders in rural areas only and large scale farms. This report presents data disaggregated at regional level and it focuses on livestock kept by small holders and Large Scale Farms.

The extensive nature of the census in relation to its scope and coverage is a result of the increasing demand for more detailed information to assist in the proper planning of the agricultural sector and in the administrative decentralization of planning to district level. It is hoped that this report will provide new insights for planners, policy makers, researchers and others involved in the agricultural sector in order to improve the prevailing conditions faced by agricultural households in the country.

On behalf of the Government of Tanzania, I wish to express my appreciation for the financial support provided by the development partners, in particular, the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Japanese Government through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and others who contributed through the pool fund mechanism.

My appreciation also goes to all those who in one-way or the other contributed to the success of the survey. In particular, I would also like to mention the enormous effort made by the Planning Group composed of professionals from the Agriculture Statistics Department of the National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Zanzibar, the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Industries, Trade and Marketing and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Censuses and Surveys Technical Working Group (CSTWG).

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all professional, the Consultants, Regional and District Supervisors and field enumerators for their commendable work. Certainly without their dedication, the census would not have been such a success.

Dr. Albina Chuwa
Director General
National Bureau of Statistics

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the end of 2007/08 fiscal year, the Government of Tanzania carried out the 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census as an important part of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan in generating relevant and reliable agricultural statistics for advocacy of effective public policy formulation, including poverty reduction, access to services, gender and other development variables. Tanzania has a diversity of climatic and geographical zones suitable for various crops, species and breeds of livestock. Therefore, the census is important since agriculture is an important economic sector of the Tanzanian economy in terms of food production, employment generation, production of raw materials for industries and generation of foreign exchange earnings.

The census was conducted for both large scale farms and smallholder farms. A total of 2,329,942 households were raising livestock from which 2,284,257 were from the Mainland and 45,684 from Zanzibar. This report provides detailed description of the state of the livestock sub-sector in Tanzania for the agricultural year 2007-2008. The detailed analysis and tabulation were based on smallholder farms and comparisons between Mainland regions and Zanzibar districts are made. In some cases, the contribution of large scale farms is included to give the overall country estimates.

The main types and number of livestock and poultry covered in the 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chickens, ducks, turkeys, rabbits, and donkeys. The dominant species were cattle (21,280,875) followed by goats (15,154,121), sheep (5,715,549) and pigs (1,584,411). The total number of livestock units was 25,977,665 representing 43.8 million livestock of different species, equivalent to about 30 percent increase from 20,353,866 livestock units counted in the 2002/2003 census. The number of cattle in the Mainland was 21,125,251 while in Zanzibar was 155,624. Of the 1,698,580 cattle keeping households, 71 percent kept between 1 and 10 heads of cattle. The average number of livestock per household was 13 for cattle, 9 for goats and 9 for sheep, while for chicken the average was 11 chicks. The contribution of Large Scale Farms to the total livestock number was rather small (0.1%).

Most of the cattle were in Shinyanga, Arusha, Manyara, Tabora and Mwanza, however, the highest densities were in Arusha, Mara, Manyara, and Singida. Shinyanga. Arusha, Manyara and Tabora had the highest goat population, however, the highest densities were in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara and Mara. Pigs were more common in the southern regions of Mbeya and Iringa, however, the highest densities were in Kilimanjaro and Dar es Salaam regions. In the Mainland, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Iringa and Tanga regions accounted for

50 percent of the total chicken population. Nevertheless, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Lindi and Mbeya had the highest density of chicken.

Compared to previous 2002/03 census, there has been an increase in the number of all major livestock species with cattle showing an annual growth rate of 4 percent over the period 2003 to 2008. The annual growth rates of goats, sheep, pigs and chicken over the same period were 5.1%, 7.7%, 10, 2 and 5.1% respectively while annual growth rate for dairy cattle was 35% and for beef cattle was 6% . However, there were virtually no growth in the number of layers and broilers. Most of the livestock species were of indigenous type and were kept by 99 % of the agricultural households.

In Tanzania, milk is obtained mainly from cows. Milk production from cows during the wet season was 1.6 billion litres and 0.9 billion litres during the dry season. Average milk production per cow was 3 litres during the wet season and 2 liters during the dry season, a difference of about 33.3 percent. The leading regions in terms of milk production during the wet season were Shinyanga (13%), followed by Arusha (12%), Tabora (9%) and Mbeya (10%). Milk prices varied between regions and for the majority of the regions, the prices of milk fluctuated between Tsh 255 and Tsh.711 for the wet season and between Tsh 291 to Tsh.676 in the dry season for Tanzania Mainland, while in Zanzibar, the average price of milk was slightly higher than that of the Mainland whereby the prices were Tsh 481 in the wet season and increased to Tsh.497 during the dry season. Highest prices were observed in Dar es Salam, Mtwara and Kilimanjaro regions during the t season.

The number of eggs produced by smallholders during the 2007/08 period was 1,298,052,584 of which 1,173,652,417 (90.4%) were from indigenous chicken and layers while, 106,969,876 (8.2%) were of ducks and 17,430,292 (1.3%) were of turkeys. Most of the eggs were produced in Mbeya (8.9%), Shinyanga (8.7%) and Tabora (7.1%). On the Mainland, the average price per egg was Tsh.156 while in Zanzibar, it was Tsh. 165. The price varied from minimum of Tsh. 107 per egg in Mtwara region to a maximum of Tsh. 200 in Dodoma, Arusha and Mbeya regions.

The contribution of livestock is not only limited to its share in the total GDP but also, plays other important roles such as contribution to the national food supply (meat, milk and eggs). In addition to providing meat, milk and eggs, livestock also contributes to crop production through the provision of farm yard manure and draft power. In the Mainland and Zanzibar, there were 661,543 households using organic fertilizers in 488,696 hectares during the 2007/2008 agricultural year.

The average area per household which used organic fertilizers was 0.74 ha. while Mbeya and Kilimanjaro had proportionally more area applied with organic fertilizers although they had relatively fewer number of livestock compared to regions such as Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora. This phenomenon can be explained by the intensive type of agriculture practiced in these regions.

Despite the large number of livestock in Tanzania, the prevalence of diseases has remained a challenge in improving livestock productivity. Tick Born Diseases (TBD), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Trypanosomosis and Helminthosis were the common diseases in large and small ruminants, while Newcastle Disease (NCD) was the most problematic disease in chicken. There were 1,659,292 households infected with TBD, 2,614,607 infected with NCD and 252,772 infected with FMD. Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mbeya and Arusha regions recorded higher incidences of TBD, while Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Kagera and Mwanza regions had more cases of FMD. On the other hand, Shinyanga, Mbeya and Mwanza encountered more cases of tsetsefly. As for chicken, more incidences of NCD were reported in the regions of Mbeya (262,665) households, Shinyanga (257,498), Mwanza (189,651) and Tanga (165,400) households. In the overall, NCD affected 45% of the total agricultural households. Despite the occurrence of such diseases, most of the farm households (61%) did not use any tick control methods. Dipping was practiced by only 6 percent of the households, while spraying and smearing were practiced by 29 percent and 3 percent respectively. Similarly, 83 % of the households did nothing to control Tsetse fly. Spraying was the most common method in Tsetse control but it was practiced by only 10 percent of the households. Only 22 percent of the households used Newcastle vaccine to control outbreaks of the Newcastle disease. Worm control was practiced by 2, 109,724 households, representing 47% of the livestock keeping households.

In Tanzania Mainland the number of livestock rearing households that received extension service was, 2,388,056 (55%), while in Zanzibar, the number was 91,380 households, representing 26 percent of all livestock rearing households. However, in the Mainland, there were large regional differences. The regions with higher proportions of households receiving extension advice were Manyara (75%), Kilimanjaro (74%) , Arusha (71%), Iringa (69%) , Mbeya (68%) , Dodoma (68%). On the other hand the regions with the lowest proportion of households receiving extension service were Tabora (45%), Ruvuma (43%), Mwanza (42%), Rukwa (40%), Mtwara (34%), Lindi (22%) (Chart 2.42, Map 2.34). When compared to 2002/03 Agriculture Sample Census results, the proportion of households receiving Livestock extension has increased from 15.7 to 55 percent in Tanzania Mainland while in Zanzibar the proportion has increased from 9 to 26 percent.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is an important economic sector of the Tanzanian economy in terms of food production, employment generation, production of raw materials for industry, and the generation of foreign exchange earnings. The agricultural sector produces about 26 percent of GDP (Economic Survey, 2008). Having a diversity of climatic and geographical zones, Tanzania's farmers grow a wide variety of food and cash crops as well as fruits, vegetables and spices. Tanzania Mainland has about 50 million hectares of land suitable for grazing and is the third with largest livestock population in Africa after Sudan and Ethiopia. In 2007/08, the contribution of livestock to GDP was 4.7 percent of which beef, dairy and other stocks provided 40%, 30% and 30% respectively. The main types of livestock raised in Tanzania are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken. Besides meat production, other products from livestock include hides and skin, milk and eggs. Livestock also contributes to crop and vegetable production by providing draft power for cultivation and organic manure. This report (Volume III) covers the Livestock Sector at National and Regional levels and includes Tanzania Zanzibar estimates. Other census reports include the Technical Report (Volume I), Crop Report (Volume II), 21 Regional Reports for Tanzania Mainland (Volume IV), Large Scale Farm Report (Volume V) and a separate report for Tanzania Zanzibar (Volume VI).

This report is in four main sections: Introduction, Results, Conclusions and Appendices. The definitions relating to all aspects of this report can be found in the questionnaires (Appendix III).

1.2 Background Information

The Government of Tanzania has embarked on various plans geared to eradicate extreme poverty by the year 2025 and Zanzibar by the year 2020. In order to facilitate intervention and monitoring activities of the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, the government has planned a series of censuses and surveys to assist in policy formulation, planning and to track changes in the wellbeing of the population of Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. In this Master Plan, a series of Agricultural Censuses have been planned, the previous one was undertaken in 2002/03 agricultural year.

There has also been a pressing need for agriculture and rural development data to be disaggregated at regional and district levels. The provision of district level estimates will provide essential baseline information on the state of agriculture that supports decision making by the Local Government Authorities and in the design of District Agricultural Development and Investment Projects (DADIPs). The increase in investment is an essential element in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP).

1.2.1 Census Objectives

The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was designed to meet the data needs of a wide range of users down to the district level including policy makers at local, regional and national levels, rural development agencies, funding institutions, researchers, NGOs, farmers organizations, and the like. The dataset is both extensive in its sample and detailed in its scope and coverage to meet the user demand.

The census was carried out in order to:

- Identify structural changes in the size of farm household holdings, crop and livestock production, farm inputs and implement use. It also seeks to determine if there are any improvements in rural infrastructures and the level of agricultural household living conditions;

- Provide benchmark data on productivity, production and agricultural practices in relation to policies and interventions promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and other stakeholders; and
- Establish baseline data for the measurement of the impact of high level objectives of the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP), National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and other rural development programmes and projects.

1.2.2 Census Scope and Coverage

1.2.3 The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census was conducted for both large and small scale farms. This report covers small scale farms in detail with some summary data from large scale farms in order to provide complete national estimates for some variables such as total livestock populations. The data was collected from a sample of 52,635 small scale agricultural households of which 48,880 were from the Mainland and 4,755 from Zanzibar. Data was also collected from 1,006 Large Scale Farms (968 on the Mainland and 38 in Zanzibar) on a complete enumeration basis.

Three different questionnaires were used to collect data on agriculture and related aspects. These were:

- Small scale farms questionnaire
- Community questionnaire
- Large scale farm questionnaire

The small scale farm questionnaire was the main census instrument and includes questions related to crop and livestock production and practices; population demographics; access to services, resources and infrastructure; and issues on poverty, gender. Main subjects covered during the study include:

- Household demographics and activities of the household members;
- Land access, ownership, tenure and use;
- Crop and livestock production and productivity;
- Access to inputs and farming implements;
- Access and use of credits;
- Access to infrastructure (roads, district and regional headquarters, markets, advisory services, schools, hospitals, veterinary clinics);
- Crop marketing, storage and agro-processing;
- Tree farming, agro-forestry and fish farming;
- Access and use of communal resources (grazing, communal forest, water for human and livestock, beekeeping);
- Investment activities: Irrigation structures, water harvesting, erosion control, fencing;
- Off farm income and non agricultural related activities;
- Household living conditions (housing, sanitary facilities, etc);
- Livelihood constraints;
- Poverty Indicators; and
- Gender issues

The community level questionnaire was designed to collect village data such as access and use of common resources, community tree plantation and seasonal farm gate prices.

The Large Scale Farm questionnaire was administered to all large scale farms either privately or corporately managed. Some data from the Large Scale Farm questionnaire was incorporated in this report, however, an in depth analysis of Large Scale Farms is presented in a separate report (Volume V).

1.3 Census Methodology

The main focus and emphasis at all stages of the census execution was on data quality. The main activities undertaken include:

- Census organization;
- Tabulation plan preparation;
- Sample design;
- Design of census questionnaires and other instruments,
- Pilot test ;
- Training of trainers, supervisors and enumerators;
- Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns;
- Data collection;
- Field supervision and consistency checks;
- Data processing:
 - Scanning;
 - Structure formatting application;
 - Batch validation application;
 - Manual data entry application;
 - Tabulation preparation using SPSS; and
- Table formatting and charts using Excel, maps generation using Arc GIS (Geographical Information System) and Report preparation using Word and Excel.

1.3.1 Census Organization

The census was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with Ministries of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Livestock and Fisheries Development; Water; Industry and Trade; and the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government in Tanzania Mainland. The Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources Livestock and Fisheries in Tanzania Zanzibar. At the national level, the Census was headed by the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Mainland in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Tanzania Zanzibar.

The Planning Group formed by the Director General of NBS and the Chief Government Statistician consisted of staff from the Department of Agriculture Statistics of NBS, Department of Economic Statistics of OCGS, Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Department of Policy and Planning of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development in Tanzania Mainland. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Tanzania Zanzibar. The Planning Group was responsible for all the census operations.

For Tanzania Mainland, implementation of census activities at the regional level was overseen by the Regional Statistical Managers of NBS and the Regional Agricultural Officers from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government. At the district level, each district was managed by two supervisors from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG). All the enumerators were from the PMO-RALG. As for Tanzania Zanzibar, the implementation of the census activities at regional level was overseen by the Regional Statistical Officers and Regional Agricultural Officers. At district level, the implementation of the census activities were managed by District Agricultural Development Officers (DADOs) while at the national level, there was a national mobile team to supervise the census operations.

The Censuses and Surveys Technical Working Group (CSTWG) under MKUKUTA provided support in sourcing financing, approving budget, allocation and monitoring progress of the Census.

A Technical Committee for the census was established with members from key stakeholder organizations and its function was to approve the proposed instruments and procedures developed by the Planning Group. It also approved the tabulations and analytical reports prepared from the census data.

1.3.2 Tabulation Plan Preparation

The tabulation plan was developed considering the tabulations from previous censuses and surveys so as to allow trend analysis and comparison as well as the needs of end users.

1.3.3 Sample Design

The Mainland sample consisted of 3,192 villages. The villages were drawn from the National Master Sample (NMS) developed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to serve as National Framework for the conduct of household based surveys in the country. The National Master Sample was developed from the previous 2002 Population and Housing Census. The total Mainland sample was 47,880 agricultural households while in Zanzibar, a total of 317 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected and 4,755 agriculture households were covered.

In both Mainland and Zanzibar, a two stage sampling was used. The number of villages/Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected for the first stage with probability proportional to the number of villages/EAs in each district. In the second stage, 15 households were selected from a list of households in each village/EA using systematic random sampling. Table 1.1 gives the sample size of households, villages and districts for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 1.1: Census Sample

Description	Mainland	Zanzibar	Total
Households	47,880	4,755	52,635
Villages/EAs	3192	317	3,509
Districts	133	9	142
Regions	21	5	26

1.3.4 Questionnaire Design and other Census Instruments

The questionnaires were designed following users demand to ensure that the questions asked were in line with the user data needs. Several features were incorporated into the design of the questionnaires to increase the accuracy of the data.

- Where feasible, all variables were extensively coded to reduce post enumeration coding error.
- The definitions for each section were printed on the opposite page so that the enumerator could easily refer to the instructions while interviewing the respondent;
- The responses to all the questions were placed in boxes printed on the questionnaires, with one box per character. This feature made it possible to use scanning and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technologies for data capture;
- Skip patterns were used to reduce unnecessary and incorrect coding of sections which do not apply to the respondent;
- Each section was clearly numbered, which facilitated the use of skip patterns and provide a reference for data type coding for the programming of CPro and SPSS;

Three other instruments were used:

- Village Listing Forms were used for the listing of households in the villages/EAs and from this list, a systematic sample of 15 agricultural households were selected.
- A training manual which was used by the trainer for the cascade/pyramid training of supervisors and enumerators
- Enumerator Instruction Manual was used as reference material

1.3.5 Field Pilot-Testing of the Census Instruments

The questionnaires were pilot-tested in four locations (Arusha, Dodoma, Unguja and Pemba). This was done to check the wording, flow and relevance of the questions and to finalize crop lists, questionnaire coding and manuals. In addition, several data collection methodologies had to be finalized, namely, livestock numbers in pastoral communities, mixed cropping, use of percentages in the questionnaires and finalizing skip patterns and documenting consistency checks.

1.3.6 Training of Trainers, Supervisors and Enumerators

During the training, a cascade/pyramid training techniques were employed to maintain statistical standards. The top level of training was provided to 78 national and regional supervisors (65 from Mainland and 13 from Zanzibar). The trainers were members of the Planning Group from the National Bureau of Statistics, the sector Ministries of Agriculture and Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. In each region, three training sessions were conducted for the district supervisors and enumerators. The training concentrated more on questionnaires, listing forms, field level census methodology, concepts and definitions. Emphasis was placed on consistency checking in the field. Tests were given to the enumerators and supervisors and the best 50 percent of the trainees were selected for the actual field work. The remaining 50% were assigned the work of listing the households in the villages they belong and they were later

terminated. The best trained enumerators were assigned to list the remaining villages. Each enumerator was assigned to enumerate two villages.

1.3.7 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign

Radios, televisions, newspapers, leaflets, t-shirts and caps were used to create awareness of the Agricultural Sample Census to the public. This helped in sensitizing the public for the field level activities in order to increase the response rate. The t-shirts and caps were given to the field staff and the village chairpersons. The village chairpersons assisted the enumerators to locate the selected households.

1.3.8 Data Collection

Data collection activities for the 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census lasted for three months from June to August, 2009. The direct interview method was used to collect data during the census. Data collection was monitored by a hierarchical system of supervisors which included the Mobile Response Team, Regional and District Supervisors. The Mobile Response Team headed by the Manager of Agriculture Statistics Department, provided an overall direction to the field operations and responded to queries arising outside the scope of the training exercise. Decisions made on the definitions and procedures were then communicated back to the enumerators via the Regional and District Supervisors. On the Mainland, each region had two Regional Supervisors (total 42) and two district supervisors per district (total 266).

District Enumeration and Supervision were performed by staff from the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) and the sector Ministries of Agriculture. Regional and National supervision was provided by senior staff from the NBS and sector Ministries of Agriculture. In Zanzibar, the enumeration was conducted by staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. Supervision was provided by senior officers of the same Ministries and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician.

During the household listing exercise a total of 3,192 extension staff participated on the Mainland while a total of 177 enumerators participated during the listing exercise and enumeration of the small holder questionnaire in Zanzibar. A total of 1,596 enumerators were involved in data collection of the small holder questionnaire on the Mainland. Additional five percent of the enumerators were held as reserves in case of drop outs during the enumeration exercise.

1.3.9 Field Supervision and Consistency Checks

Enumerators were trained on how to probe the respondents until they were satisfied with the responses given before they recorded them in the questionnaire. The first check on the questionnaire was carried out by enumerators in the field during enumeration, followed by District, Regional and National supervisors. Supervisory visits at all levels of supervision focused on the completeness of the questionnaires and consistency. Inconsistencies encountered were corrected, and where necessary, call backs to the respondents were made by the enumerators to obtain the correct information. Further more quality control checks were made by the supervisors in each district.

1.3.10 Data Processing

Data processing involved the following process:

- Data entry,

- Data structure formatting,
- Batch validation and
- Tabulation.

Data entry

Scanning and ICR data capture technology was used. This did not only increase the speed of data entry but also increased the accuracy due to reduction of keystroke errors. Interactive validation routines were incorporated into the ICR software to trap errors during the verification process. Prior to scanning, all questionnaires underwent a manual cleaning exercise by checking that the questionnaire had a full set of pages, correct identification and good hand writing. A score was given to each questionnaire based on the legibility and the completeness of the enumeration. This score was used to assess the quality of enumeration and supervision.

CSPPro was used for data entry of questionnaires that were rejected by ICR extraction application.

Batch Validation

A batch validation program was developed in CSPPro in order to identify inconsistencies within a questionnaire. This is in addition to the interactive validation during the ICR extraction process. The procedures varied from simple range checking within each variable to more complexes checking between variables. After data cleaning, the tables were prepared based on the pre-designed tabulation plan.

Tabulation

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to produce the Census tables and Microsoft Excel was used to organize the tables and compute the additional indicators. Excel was also used to produce charts while Arc GIS was used for producing the maps.

Report Writing

The report writing was outsourced to Sokoine University of Agriculture. It focused on the regional comparisons, time series and national estimates. Microsoft Excel was used to produce charts; Arc GIS and Excel were used to generate maps, whereas Microsoft Word was used in the compilation and report writing.

Data Quality Control

A great deal of emphasis was placed on data quality throughout the whole exercise, from planning; questionnaire design, training supervision, data entry, validation and cleaning/editing. As a result of this process, it is believed that the census is highly accurate and representative of what was experienced at the field level during the Census Year. With very few exceptions, the variables in the questionnaires are within the norms for Tanzania and they follow the expected time series trends when compared to historical data.

1.4 Funding Arrangements

The Agricultural Sample Census was supported mainly by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) who financed most of the operational activities. Other funds for the census were from the Government of Tanzania. In addition, technical assistance was provided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

2.0 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY RESULTS

2.1 Livestock Population and Growth

Livestock sector including poultry plays a significant role in the economy of agricultural households in Tanzania. Livestock Sector generates considerable amount of cash income and determine the household economic and social status in many communities. An estimated 2,329,942 households (About 40% of the agricultural households) kept livestock. The main types and number of livestock and poultry covered in the 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chicken, ducks, turkeys, rabbits, donkeys, horses and dogs (Table 2.1). The reference date for livestock population estimate was as at 1st October, 2008 while other variables collected refer to period of one year prior to this reference date (1st October 2007 to 30th September 2008).

The section analyzes the results in relation to the population, growth rates, husbandry and the provision of services at the regional level. It also includes data for Zanzibar and some references are made to the contribution of Large Scale Farms. Population and growth rate trends on livestock are compared with previous Agricultural Censuses over the period between 1995 and 2008.

In the surveyed households, cattle were the most dominant specie followed by goats, sheep and pigs (Chart 2.1). The respective numbers and percentages were 21,280,875 (48%), 15,154,121(35%), 5,715,549(13%), and 1,584,411 (4%) for cattle, goats, sheep and pigs respectively. About 38 percent of the households kept goats, 37% kept cattle and those which reared sheep were 14%. Similarly, 11% were found to rear pigs (Chart 2.2).

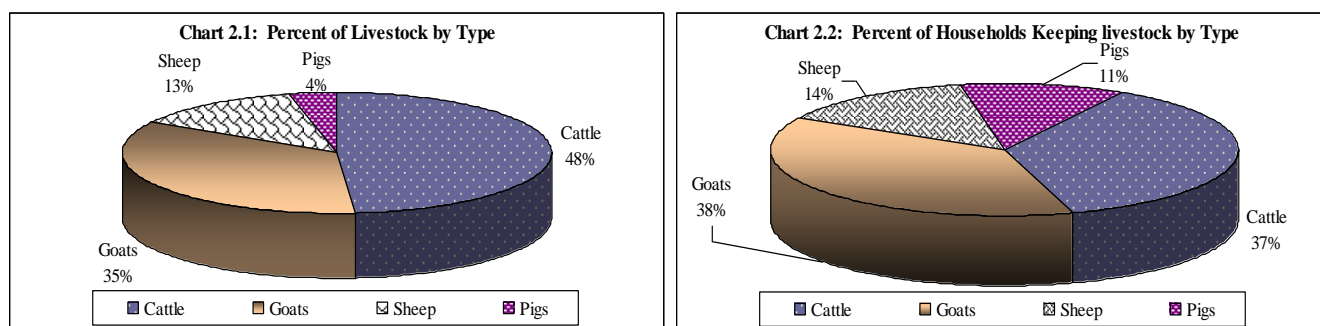
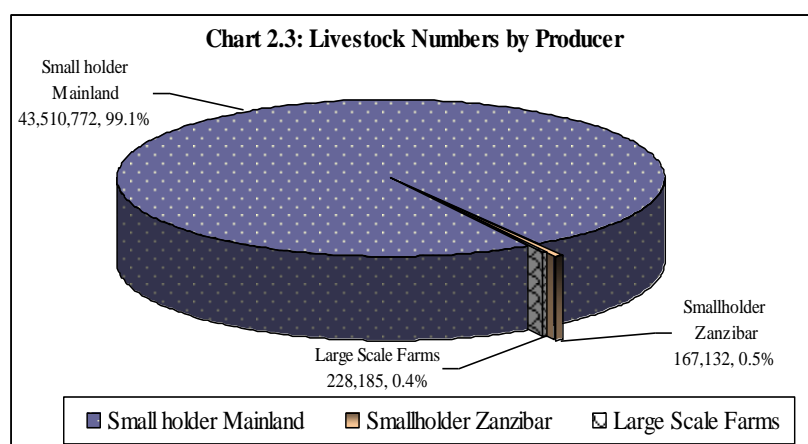


Table 2.1 summarizes production data for different types of livestock and incorporates data from the Mainland and Zanzibar including Large Scale Farms. Ducks, Turkeys, Rabbits and Donkeys are of relative minor importance and the remaining analysis in this section concentrates on the major livestock types (cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and Chicken). Combining Mainland and Zanzibar, there were more households rearing chicken followed by cattle and goats both in smallholder farms and large scale farms.

Table 2.1 Production data for different types of livestock, Mainland and Zanzibar small Scale and Large Scale Farms

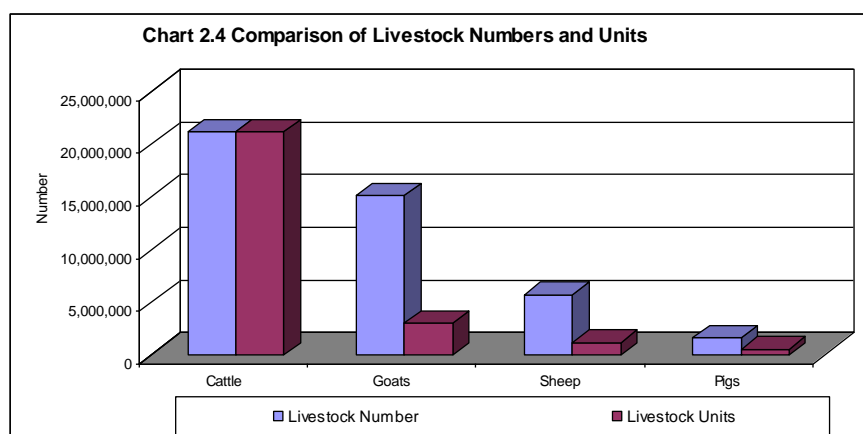
Livestock Type	Mainland			Zanzibar			Total			Number from Large Scale Farms	Total Livestock Population
	Number of households	Number of Livestock	Number per household	Number of households	Number of Livestock	Number per household	Number of households	Number of Livestock	Number per household		
Cattle	1,659,160	21,125,251	13	39,420	155,624	4	1,698,580	21,280,875	13	120,014	21,400,889
Goats	1,732,863	15,085,150	9	13,107	68,972	5	1,745,970	15,154,121	9	24,193	15,178,314
Sheep	638,469	5,718,975	9	210	574	3	638,679	5,715,549	9	14,609	5,730,158
Pigs	521,797	1,581,396	3	153	3,015	20	522,025	1,584,411	3	8,316	1,592,727
Chicken	3,745,867	42,666,543	11	80,069	1,078,962	13	3,802,125	43,745,505	12	494,866	44,240,371
Ducks	-	1,157,520	-	-	34,279	-	-	1,191,799	-	5,293	1,197,092
Guinea pigs	-	571,739	-	-	823	-	-	572,562	-	-	572,562
Turkeys	-	83,297	-	-	881	-	-	84,178	-	612	84,790
Rabbits	-	135,737	-	-	1,262	-	-	136,999	-	988	137,987
Donkeys	-	296,660	-	-	353	-	-	297,013	-	147	297,160
Horses	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	57	128
Dogs	-	1,000,019	-	-	4,214	-	-	1,004,233	-	-	1,004,233

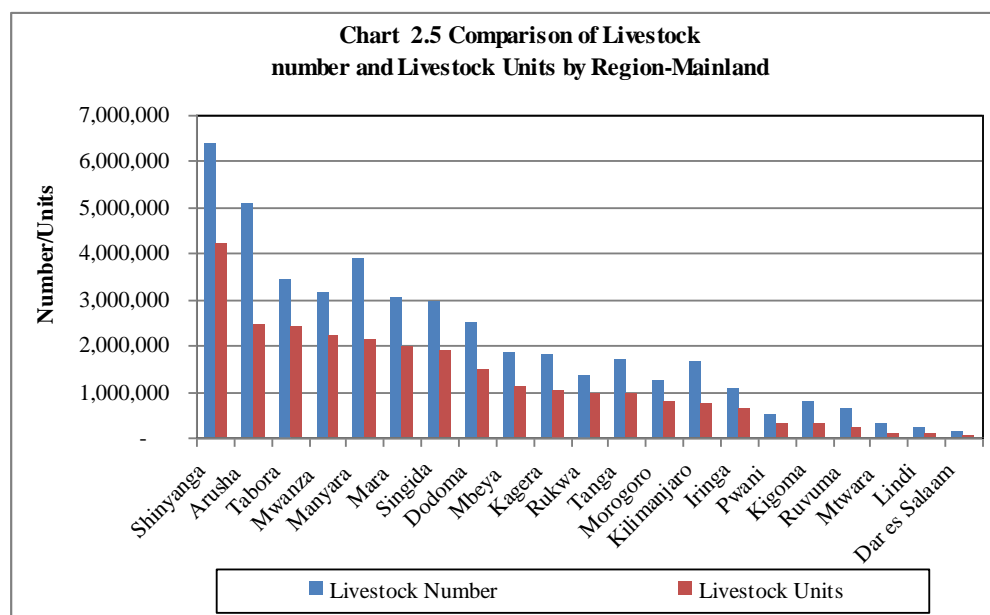


Majority of the livestock are kept by smallholders. Smallholders accounted for 99.6%, while large scale accounted for 0.4% of the total livestock population excluding poultry (Chart 2.3). The contribution of Large Scale Farms to the total livestock number was rather small. The number of cattle was 21,125,251 in the Mainland and 155,624 in Zanzibar. The Large

Scale Farms had 120,014 heads of cattle.

On expressing livestock number in terms of livestock units (LSU), the results show that, there was an equivalent of 25,977,665 livestock units in total representing 43.8 million livestock of different species, mainly cattle, goats, sheep and pigs in the smallholder and large scale farms. The goat livestock units were about 3 million, while of sheep were 1.14 million and pigs about 0.52 million units (Chart 2.4). The LSU is used to estimate total quantity of livestock based on cow having a LSU of 1, a goat or sheep 1/5





LSU and a pig 1/3 LSU.

In terms of livestock numbers, Shinyanga and Arusha regions had more livestock than the rest of the regions with a total of 4.2 million and 2.5 million LSU respectively (Chart 2.5, Map 2.1 and Map 2.2). The two regions were followed by Tabora,

Mwanza, Manyara Mara and Singida regions with about 2.0 million LSU and Dodoma with 1.5 million LSU while, Mbeya, and Kagera had approximately 1.0 million LSU each. Other regions had less than 1 million units, the least being Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara regions each with about 60,000 livestock units.

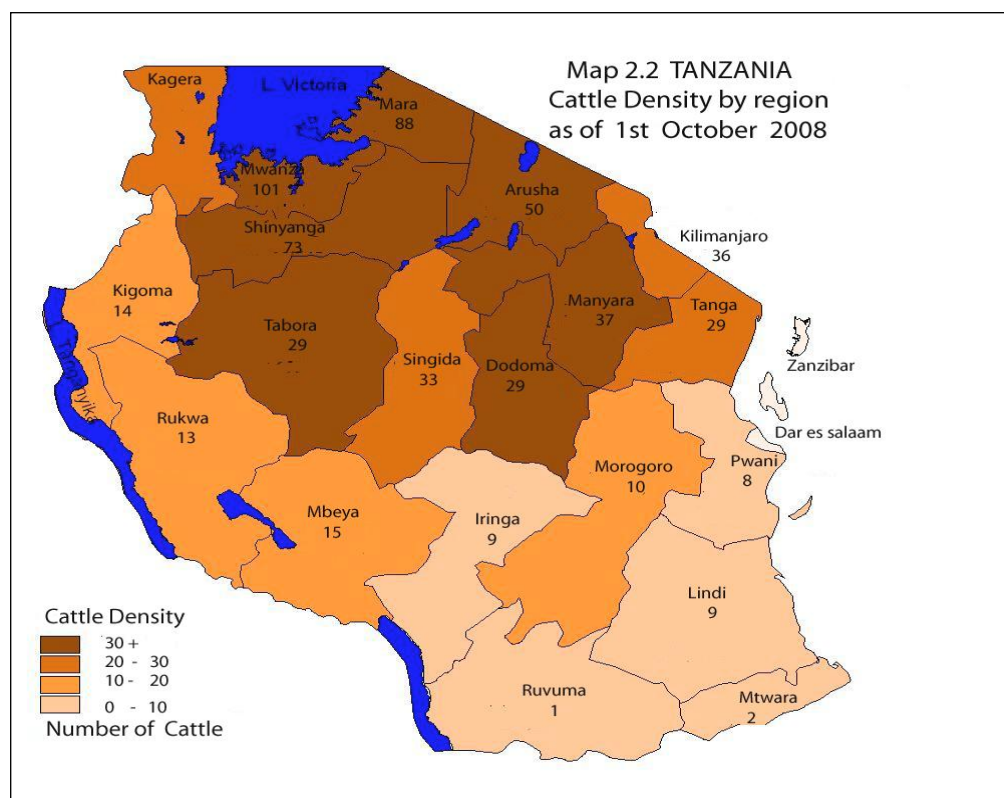
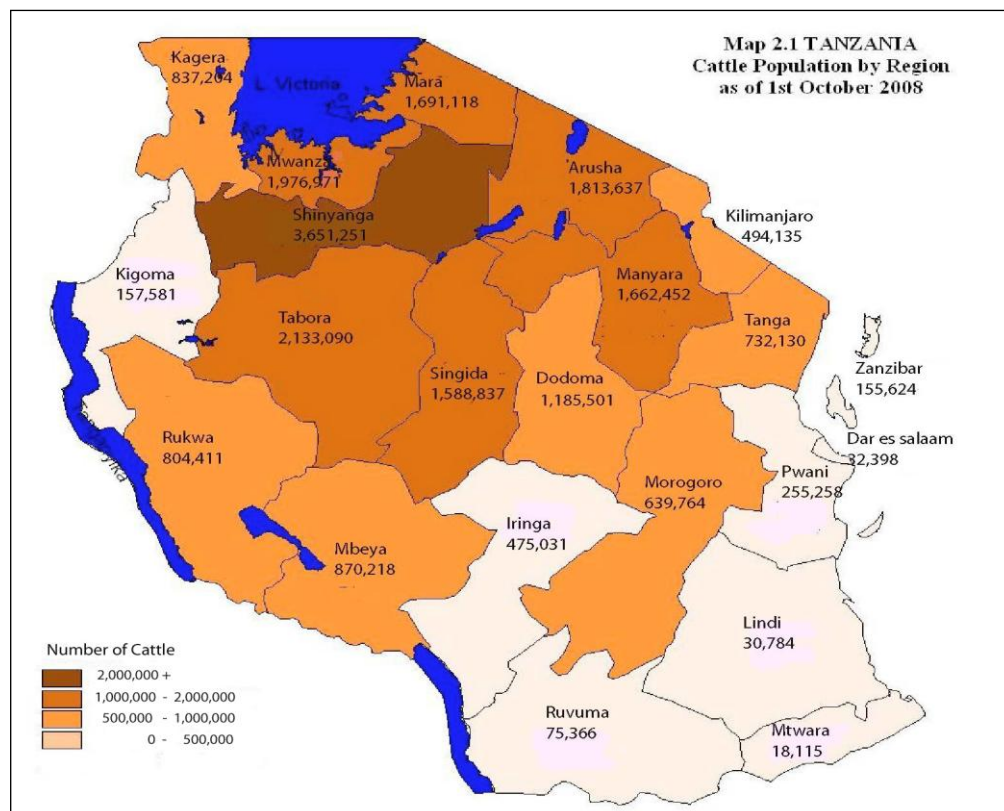
2.1.1 Cattle Population

The total number of cattle raised in Tanzania was 21,400,889 of which 21,125,251 were kept by smallholders in the Mainland, 155,624 by smallholders in Zanzibar and 120,014 were raised by Large Scale Farms in Tanzania Mainland. On average, the herd size per cattle holding in the smallholder sector was 13 heads.

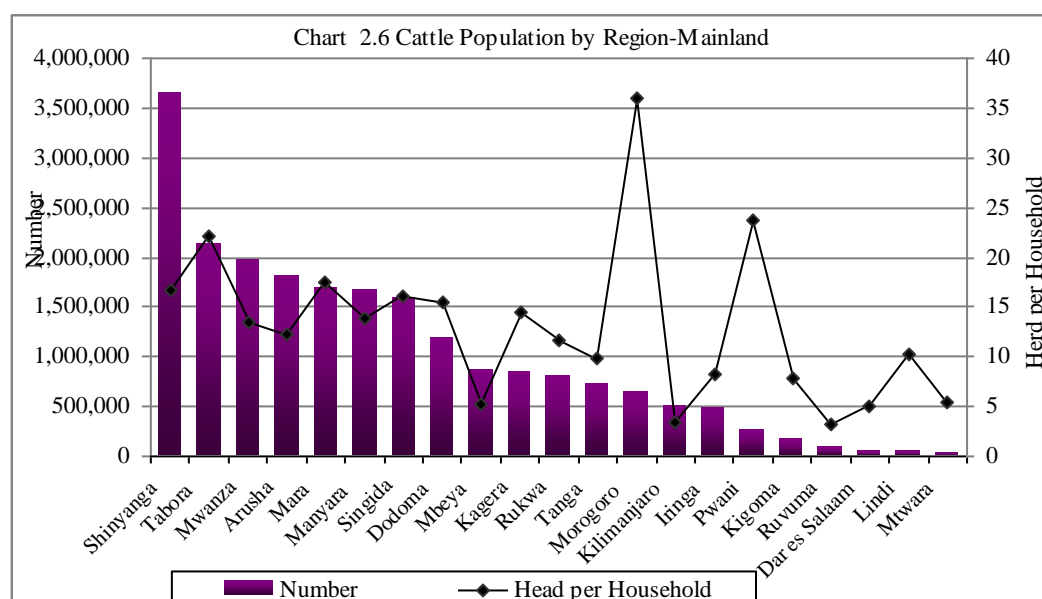
When compared to the 2002/03 Agricultural Census, the cattle population among the smallholders has increased from 16,999,793 to 21,280,875 in the 2007/08 Census, representing an increase of about 25% giving an annual growth rate of about four percent per annum over the five year period.

Of the 1,698,580 cattle keeping households, 72 percent kept between 1 and 10 heads of cattle. On average, 13 heads of cattle were kept per household. Fewer households (5.3%) raised cattle in the range between 51 and 100 heads and about 2 percent of the households were keeping more than 101 heads of cattle. The average herd size for those keeping above 150 cattle was about 307 heads (Table 2.2). Large scale herders (keeping more than 100 cattle) are important as they rear 20 percent of the total cattle population.

Shinyanga followed by Tabora region had the highest number of cattle (Chart 2.6, Map 2.1 and 2.2). Other regions with relatively high number of cattle in the range of 1 million to about 1.9 million heads include Mwanza, Arusha, Mara, Manyara, Singida and Dodoma. Regions with the least number of cattle were Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara. For the remaining regions, the number of cattle ranged from 100,000 to about 900,000. The leading regions in terms of number of households keeping cattle were Shinyanga, Mbeya, Arusha Kilimanjaro and Mwanza. Shinyanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Arusha, Mara and Manyara regions accounted for about 60% of the total population.



The number of heads of cattle per household ranged from 3 in Ruvuma and Kilimanjaro to 36 in Morogoro. National-wide the average number of head of cattle per household was 13.



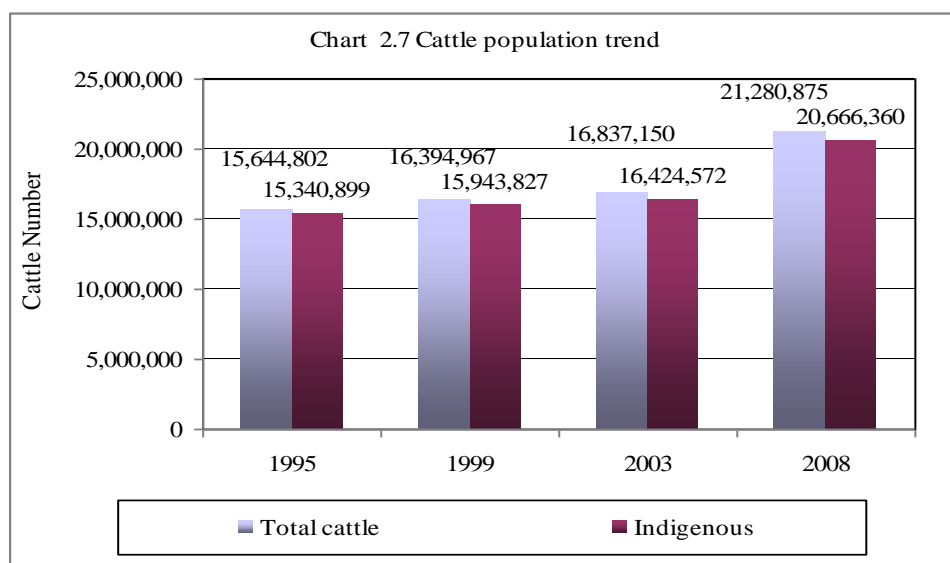
Despite Pwani region having fewer cattle and fewer households keeping cattle, the average herd size per household was comparably high (24 heads) .

Table 2.2 Number of Household Rearing Cattle by herd size

Herd size	Cattle Rearing Households	%	Herd of Cattle	%	Average Per Household
1 - 5	861,325	51	2,323,902	11	2.7
6 – 10	350,820	21	2,710,081	13	7.7
11 – 15	169,279	10	2,183,557	10	12.9
16 – 20	96,990	6	1,748,543	8	18.0
21 – 30	89,107	5	2,243,759	10	25.2
31 – 40	41,117	2	1,453,761	7	35.4
41 – 50	24,707	1	1,137,085	5	46.0
51 – 60	17,199	1	958,748	4	55.7
61 -100	28,536	2	2,337,968	11	81.9
101 -150	9,439	1	1,191,886	6	126.3
151+	10,060	1	3,091,585	14	307.3
National	1,698,580	100	21,380,875	100	12.6

Cattle population in the Mainland (both indigenous and exotic or their crosses) has increased by approximately 26 percent from about 15 million in 1995 to 21 million in 2008 giving annual growth rate of 2 percent. The percentage increase in the total cattle population from 1995 to 1999, 1999 to 2003 and 2003 to 2008 were 4.5%, 2.6% and 21% respectively. In Zanzibar, cattle population increased by approximately 27 percent from about 111,693 heads in 1993 to 155,624 heads in 2008. However, in the period between 2003 and 2008, the total cattle population decreased by 4.5% from 162,643 to 155, 624 giving an annual negative growth rate of about 0.9 percent per annum over the five year period.

Indigenous cattle population

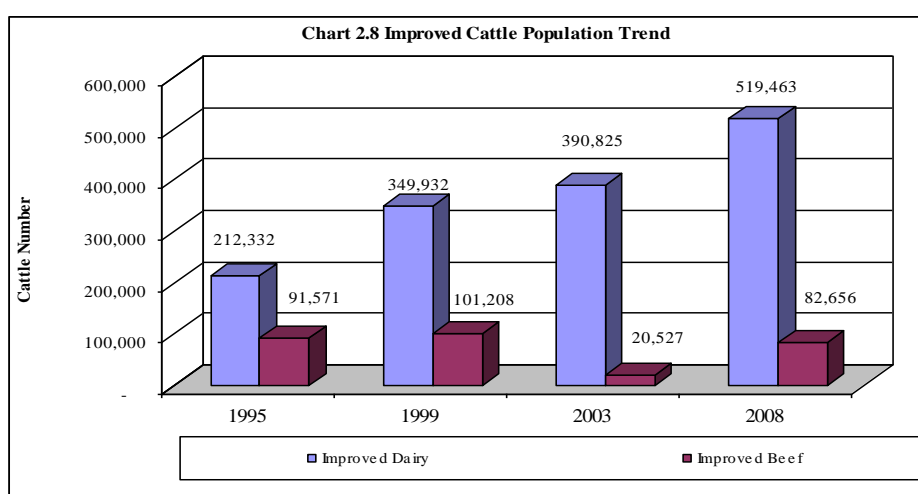


The cattle population is mainly dominated by the indigenous type (96.2%), while the improved beef and dairy breeds contributed 0.9 and 2.9 percent respectively in the Mainland. In Zanzibar, 95.2 percent of the total cattle population were indigenous type while, the beef and dairy breeds were 0.7 percent and 4.1

percent respectively. The census results show a steady increase on the number of indigenous cattle from 15.3 million in 1995 to 20.7 million in 2008 representing a 25 percent increase (Chart 2.7).

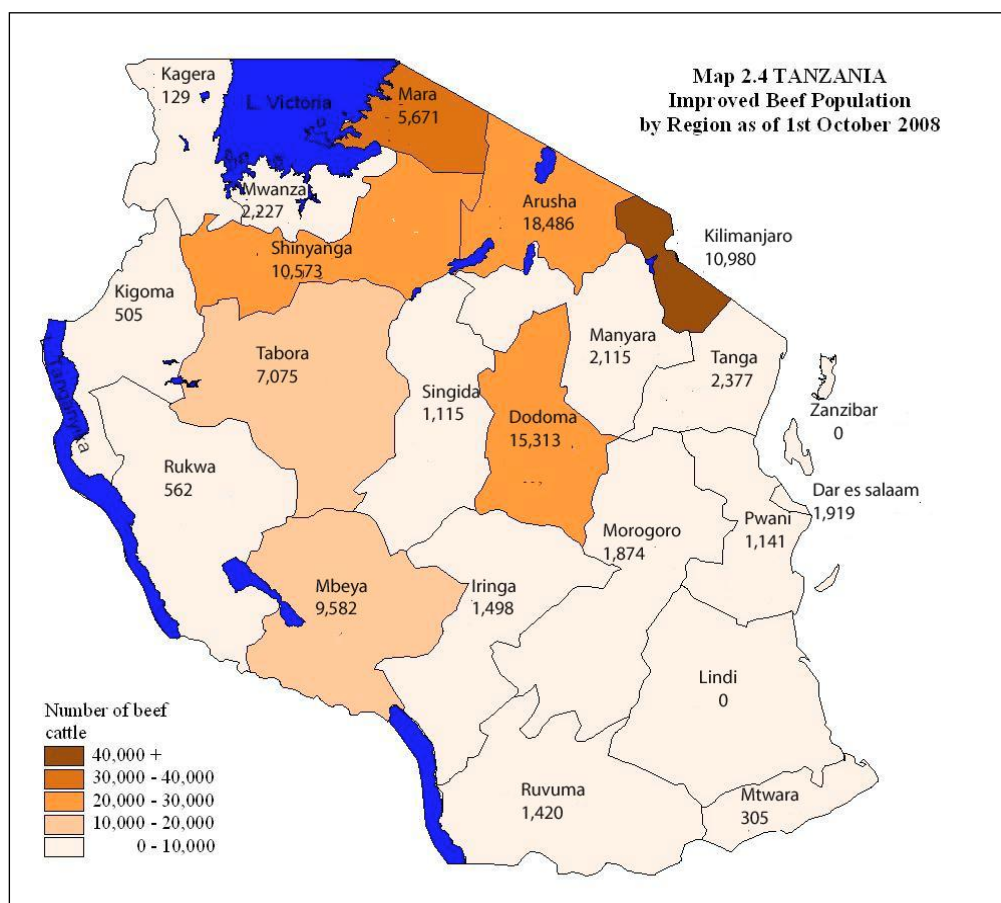
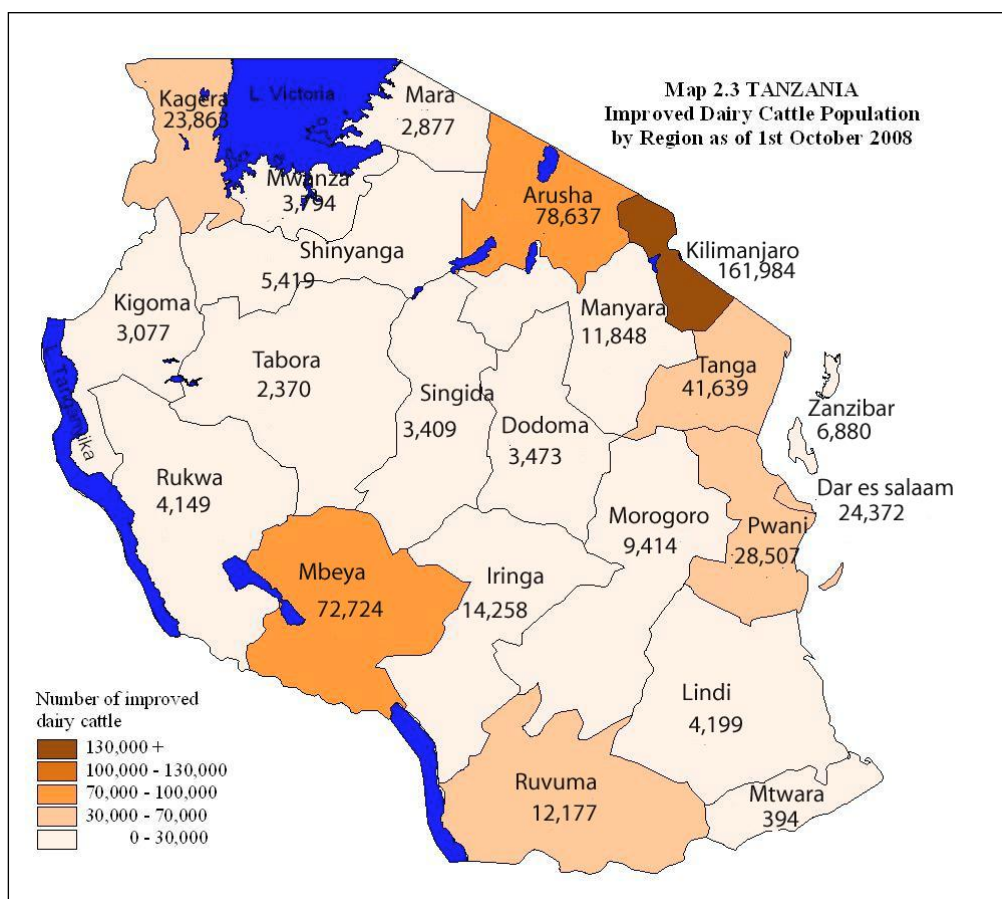
Improved Cattle Population Trend

Improved cattle can either be categorized as beef or dairy breed. Chart 2.8 shows that the number of dairy cattle (pure or their crosses) has increased three times from about 200,000 in 1995 to about 600,000 in 2008. An average increase of 8 percent per year was reported in 2002/03

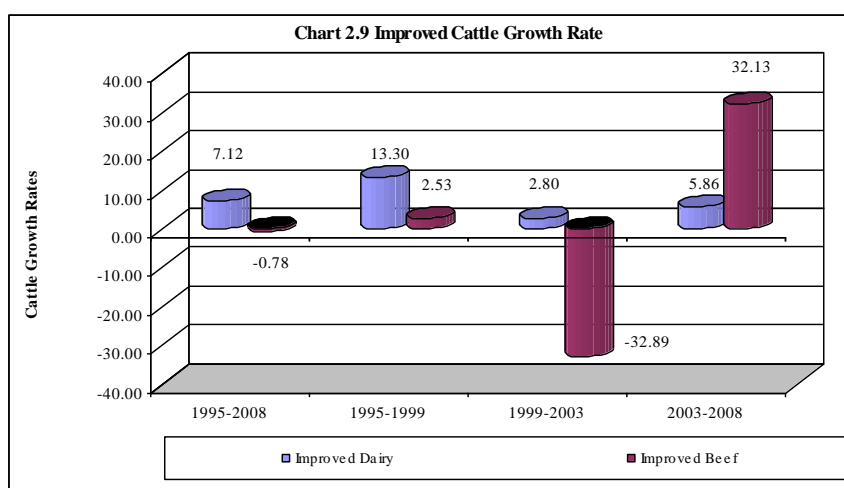


census and the rate had dropped to about 5 percent. A large increase of about 36 percent was experienced in the period between 2003 and 2008. As for beef cattle, the general trend was a decrease in the number of beef cattle during the period preceding 2003 (a decline of 76%). However, there was an upward trend in the period between 2003 and 2008 where the number of beef cattle increased by 88 percent from 20,527 to 82,656 heads of cattle.

Arusha region kept most (19.4 %) of the improved beef cattle followed by Dodoma (16.1%), Kilimanjaro (11.6%), Shinyanga (11.1%), Mbeya (10.1%), Tabora (7.4%), and Mara (6%) regions. Other regions had less than two percent of the improved beef (Map 2.4). In Arusha region, there were 18,486 improved beef cattle raised by 4,633 households (about 18% of the total households raising improved beef cattle). While, Kilimanjaro region kept most of the improved dairy cattle followed by Arusha and Mbeya regions (Map 2.3).



The growth rate for improved dairy cattle for the period 1995 to 2008 was 7.12 percent per year. However the high growth rate of 13.3 percent experienced during the 1995 -1999 period has declined to only 2.8 percent over the last four years (Chart 2.9). Improved beef cattle population has declined from 91,571 in 1995 to 82,656 in 2008 (Chart 2.8) (-0.78% growth rate per year, chart 2.9). Over the period 1995 to 1999, the population of improved beef cattle was stable. However, this declined sharply from a growth rate of 2.5 percent per year in the period 1995-1999 to a negative growth rate of -33 percent over the period 1999 to 2003. Over the period 2003 to 2008 the population of improved beef and improved dairy has grown at 32.1 and 5.86 percent respectively, chart 2.9.



2.1.2 Goat Population

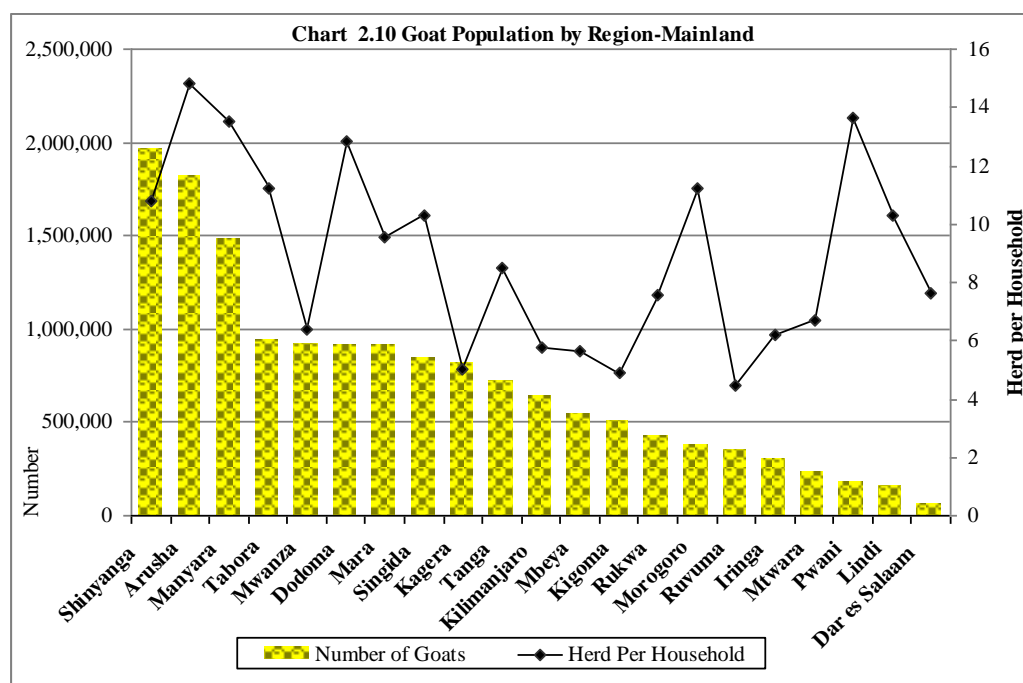
The total number of goats raised by smallholders in Tanzania in 2008 was 15,085,150 for the Mainland and 68,972 for Zanzibar. Only 24,193 goats were kept in Large Scale Farms. These goats were raised by 1,745,970 households of which 1,732,863 were from the Mainland and 13,107 from Zanzibar (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Number of Households Raising Goats by Herd Size

Herd Size	Goat rearing households		Herd of Goats		Average Goats per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1 - 4	779,239	45	2,010,920	13	3
5 - 9	510,234	29	3,272,351	22	6
10 - 14	208,231	12	2,359,734	16	11
15 - 19	84,258	5	1,384,272	9	16
20 - 24	61,989	4	1,306,875	9	21
25 - 29	25,442	1	673,217	4	26
30 - 34	23,354	1	727,038	5	31
35 - 39	9,659	1	354,489	2	37
40+	43,565	2	3,065,224	20	70
Total	1,745,970	100.0	15,154,121	100.0	8.7

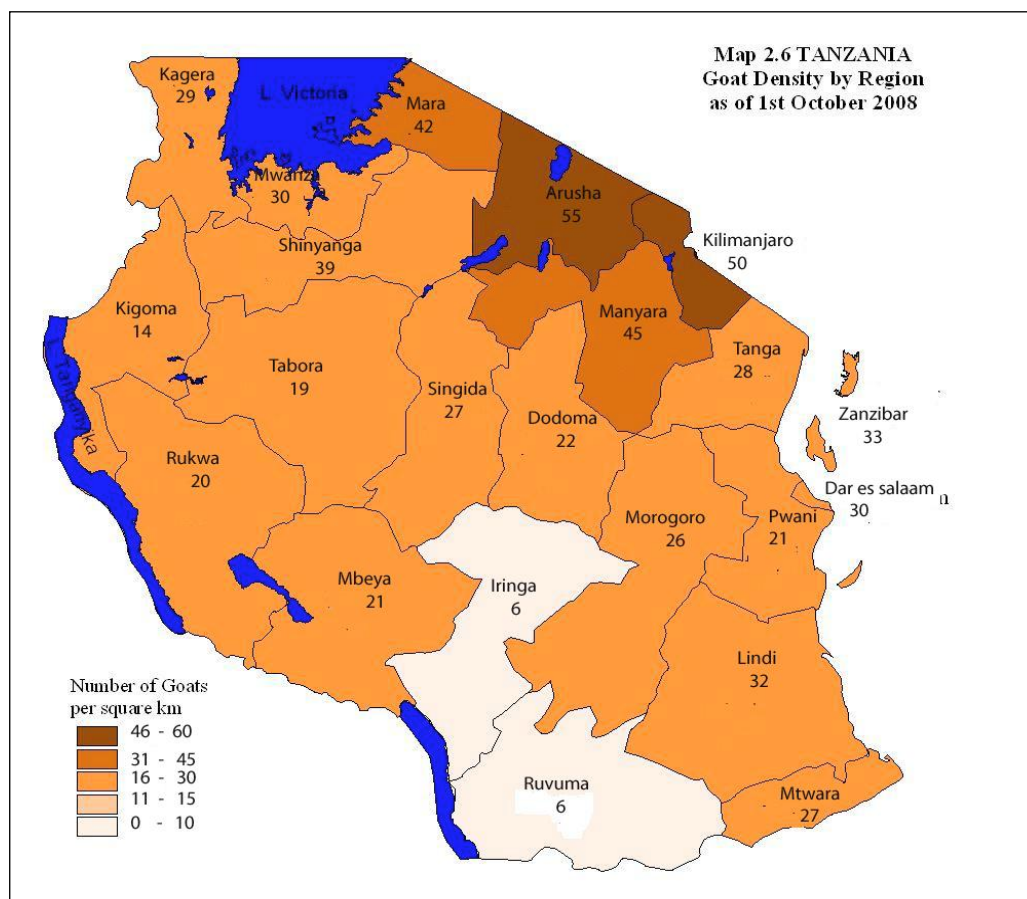
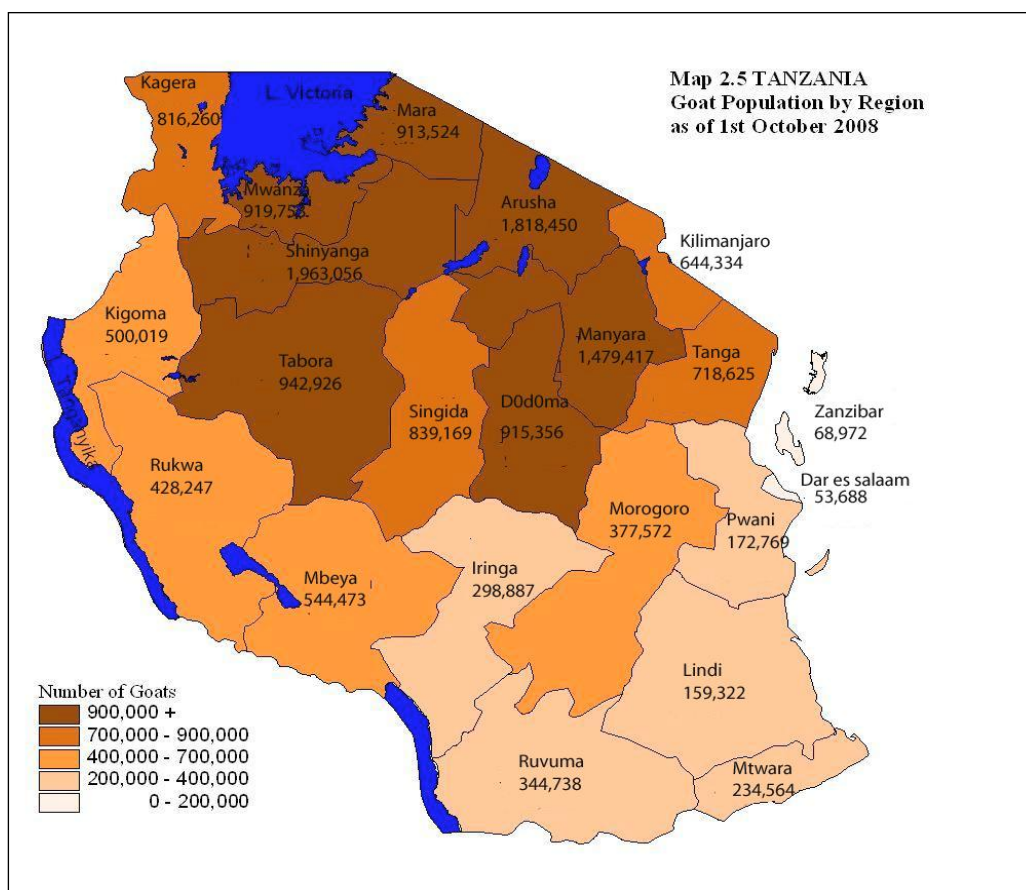
Agricultural Sample Census (Table 2.3)

Most of the households (45 percent) kept between 1 to 4 goats and a small number of households (less than 5%) had more than 24 goats but accounted for about 40% of the goat population. Only two percent of the households had more than 40 goats, and accounted for 20 percent of the goat population. The average number of goats per household was nine goats, a small increase of approximately one goat per household as compared to 2002/03

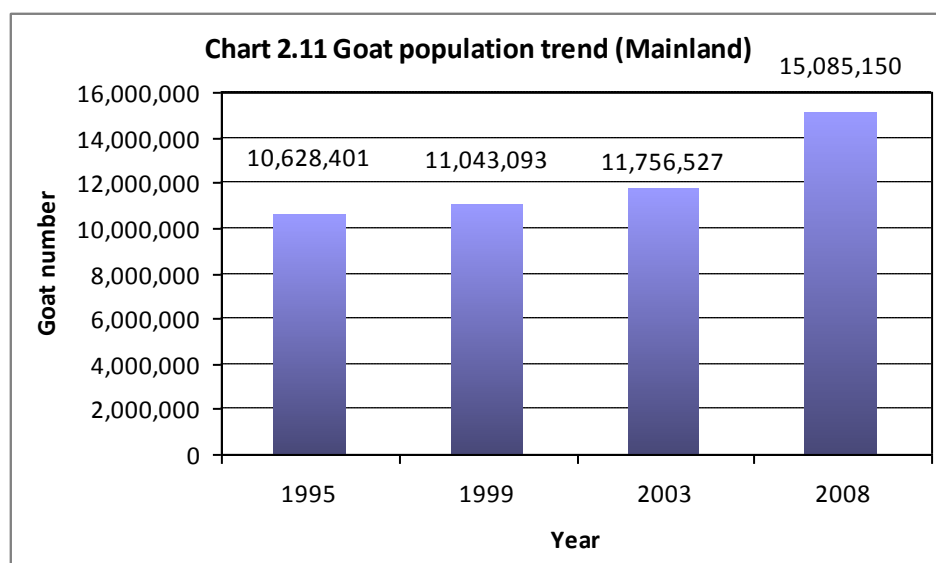


Regions with high numbers of goats were Shinyanga, Arusha and Manyara each with about 1.5 million goats which accounted for 31% of the entire goat population. These regions were followed by Tabora, Mwanza, Dodoma, Mara, Singida and Kagera regions

each with about one million goats. Like in cattle, the coastal regions of Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara had fewer goats. Arusha followed by Manyara and Dodoma regions had the highest number of goats per household (more than 12) (Chart 2.10). The average number of goats per household in the Mainland and Zanzibar was 9 and 5 goats respectively. (Map 2.6).



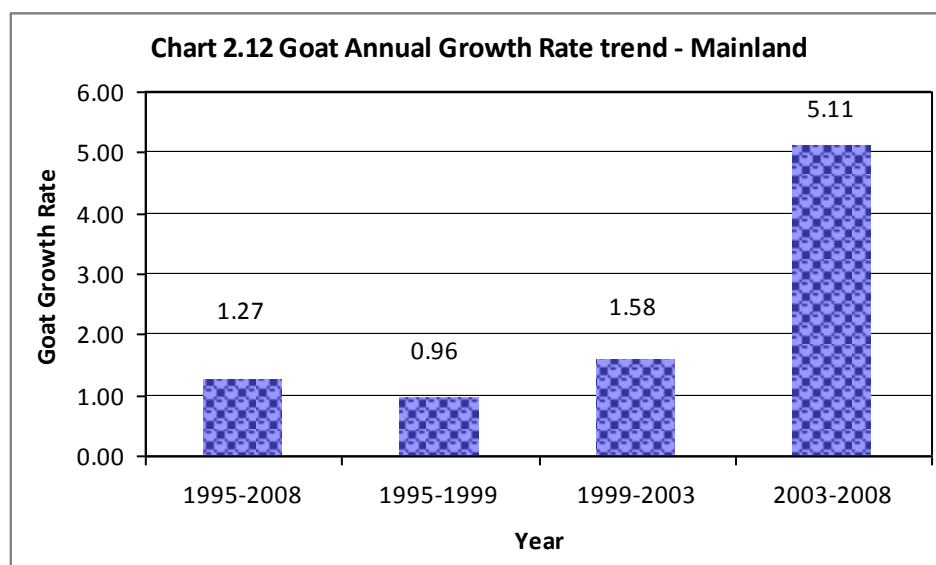
The general trend is an increase in goat population over the past 13 years, particularly in Tanzania Mainland.



The goat numbers increased from 10,628,401 to 15,085,150 goats, an increase of about 30 percent for the period 1995 to 2008 representing a growth rate of 1.27 percent per annum (Chart 2.12). However, the annual growth rates for the period 1995 to 1999 was 0.96%, between 1999

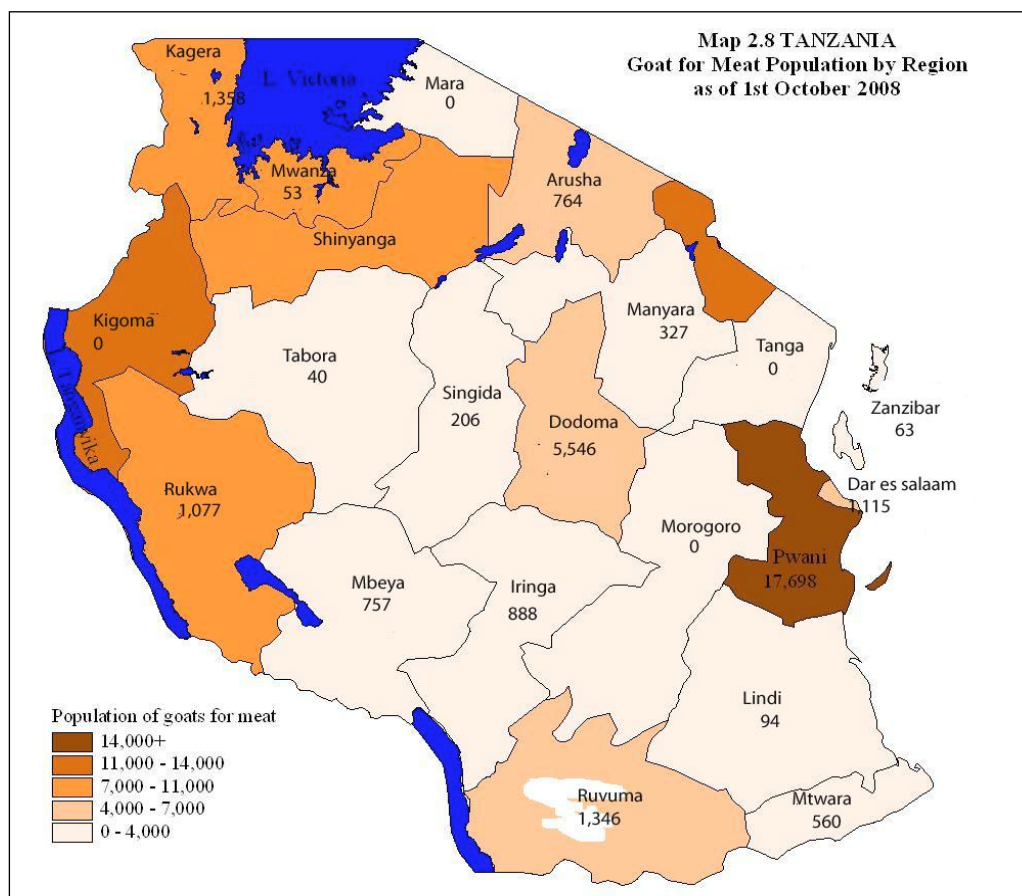
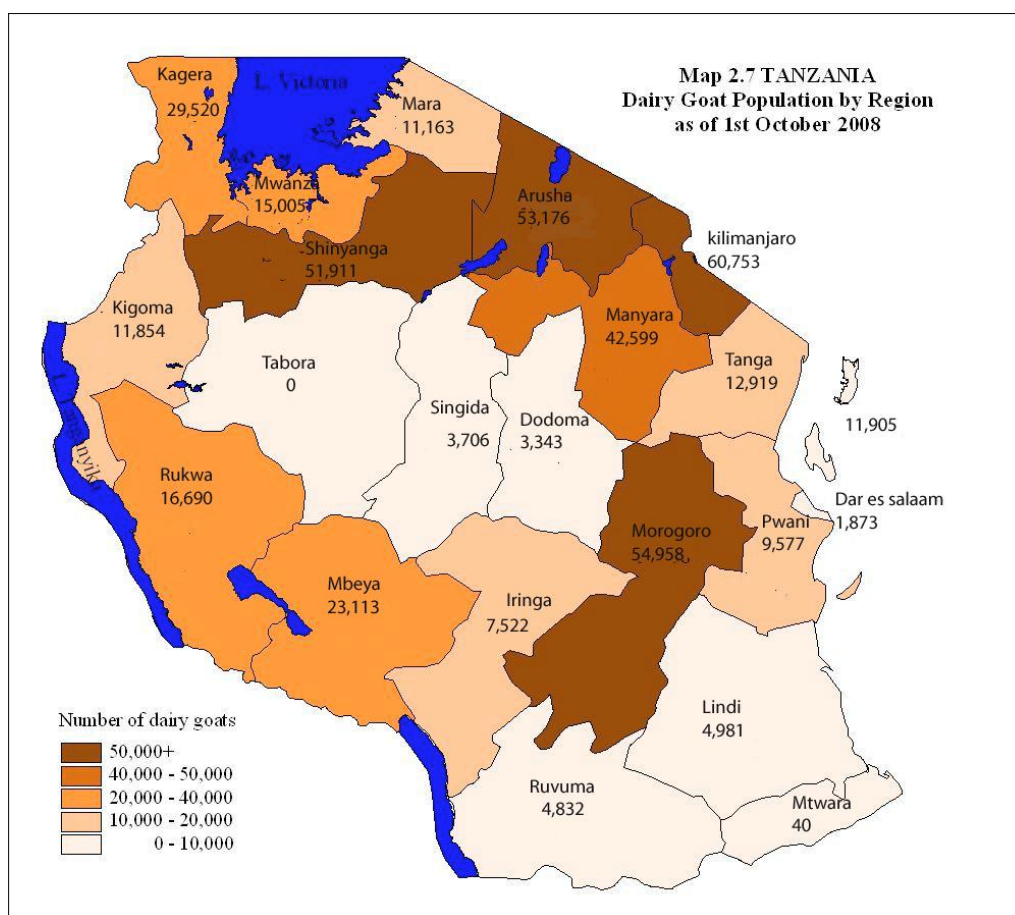
and 2003 was 1.58%. A much larger increase of 5.11 percent was observed between 2003 and 2008 (Chart 2.12).

In general very few improved goats are kept in Tanzania. The results show that, out of 15,085,150 goats kept in the Mainland, 14,646,855 or (97%) were of indigenous type, 18,763 or (0.12%) were improved meat



goats and 419,533 or (2.8%) were improved dairy type. Most of the improved meat goats were found in the regions of Dodoma, Pwani, Kilimanjaro, Kagera, Ruvuma, Rukwa and Shinyanga while Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Arusha, Shinyanga, Manyara, Kagera and Mbeya regions in that order had

the highest numbers of dairy goats and highest density per square kilometre. The results show that Tanga, Morogoro, Mara and Kigoma regions had no improved meat goats (Map 2.7 and Map 2.8).



2.1.3 Sheep Population

Sheep keeping was less important in the Mainland as well as in Zanzibar. By 1st October, 2008, only 638,679 households or 10.9 percent of the agricultural households were keeping sheep.

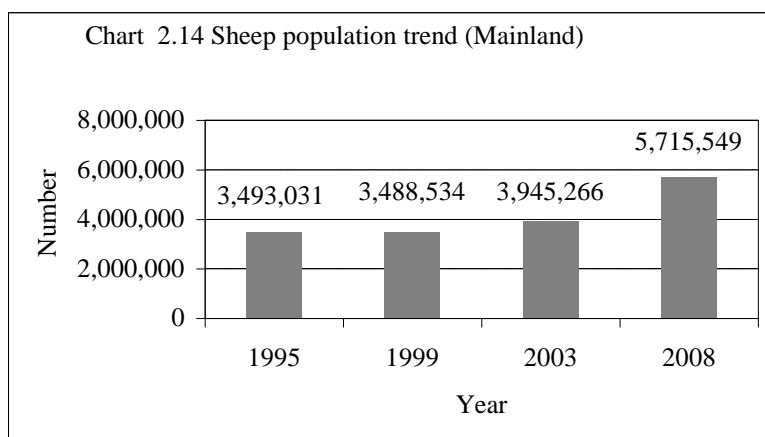
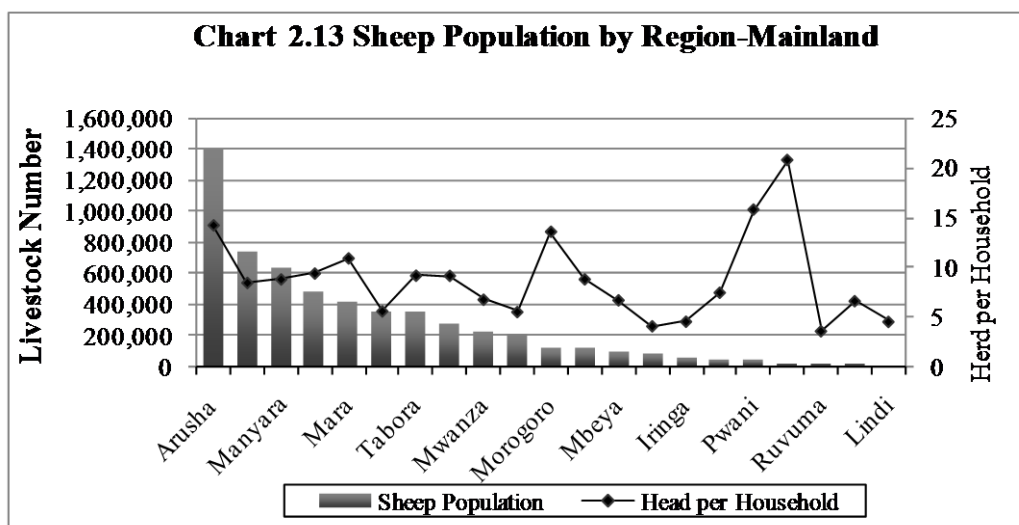
Table 2.4 Number of Households Raising Sheep by Herd Size

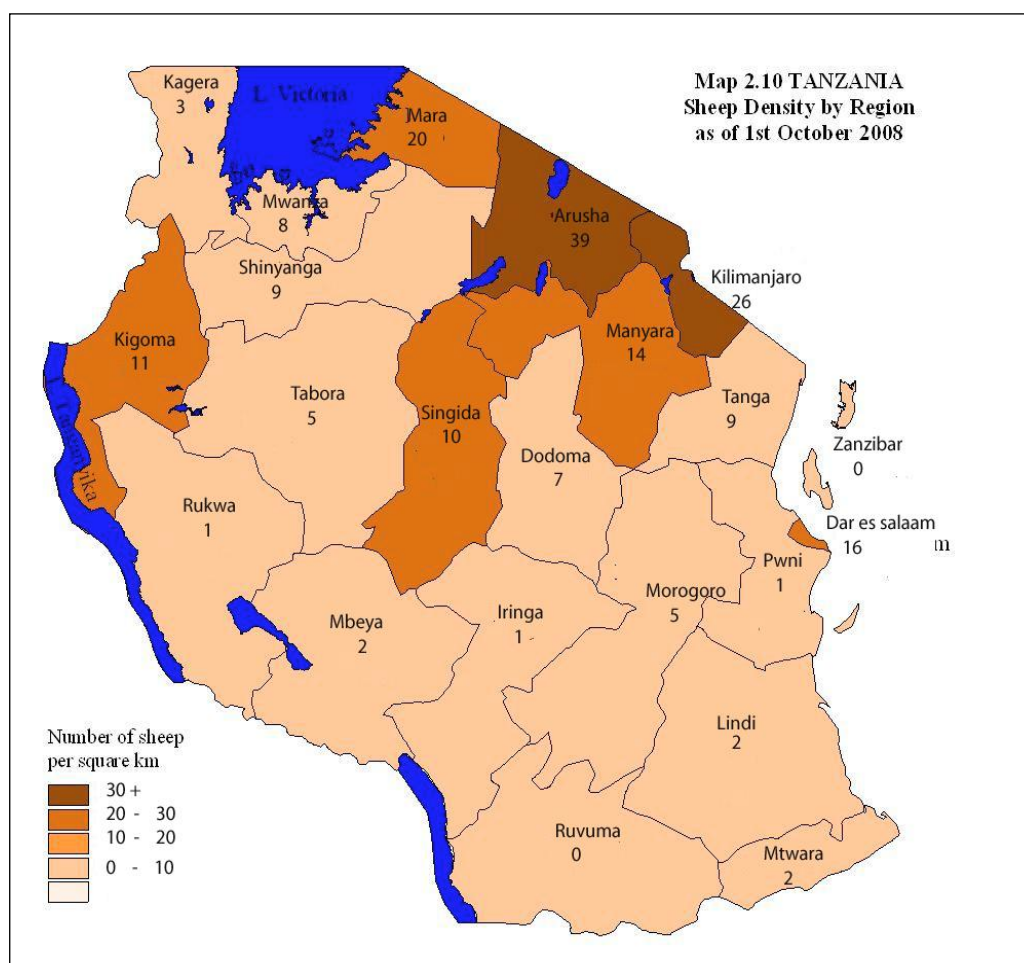
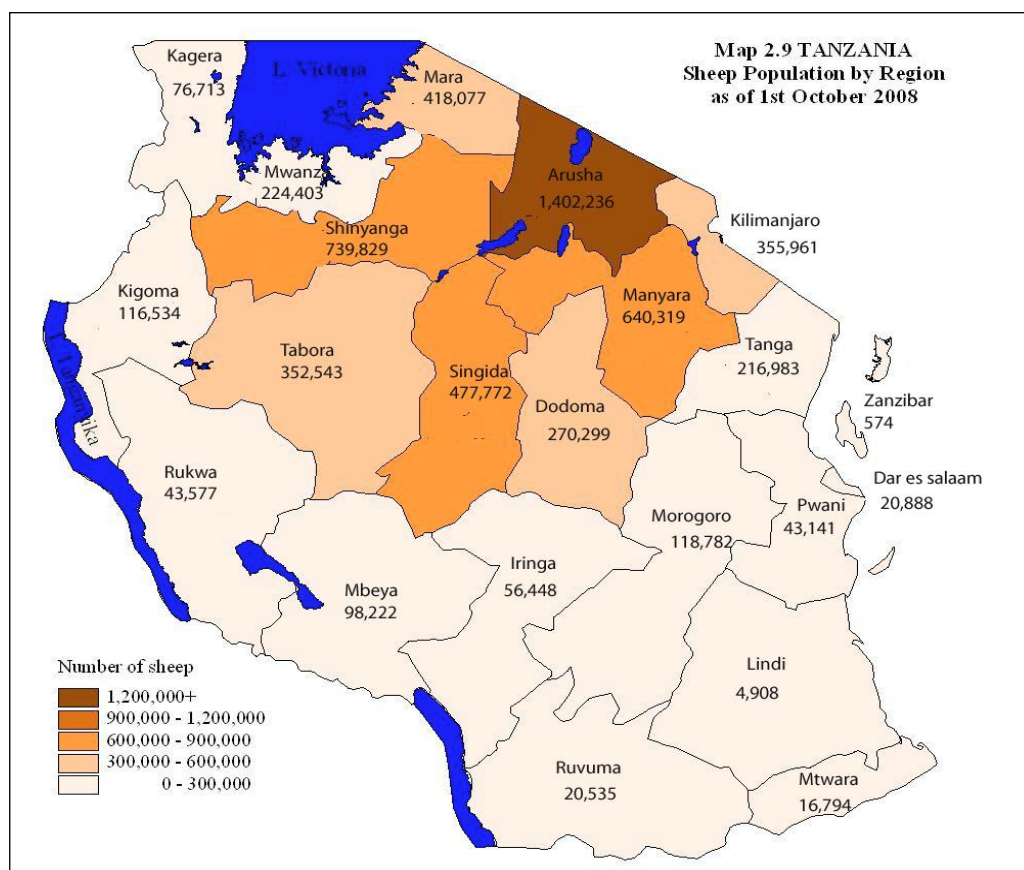
Region	Sheep Rearing Households	%	Herd of Sheep	Average Per Household
1 - 4	336,535	53	811,380	2
5 - 9	164,200	26	1,055,920	6
10 - 14	60,480	9	684,497	11
15 - 19	24,753	4	400,013	16
20 - 24	17,746	3	376,225	21
25 - 29	7,692	1	203,667	26
30 - 34	7,058	1	220,195	31
35 - 39	2,120	0	77,365	36
40+	18,213	3	1,886,285	104
Total	638,798	100	5,715,549	9

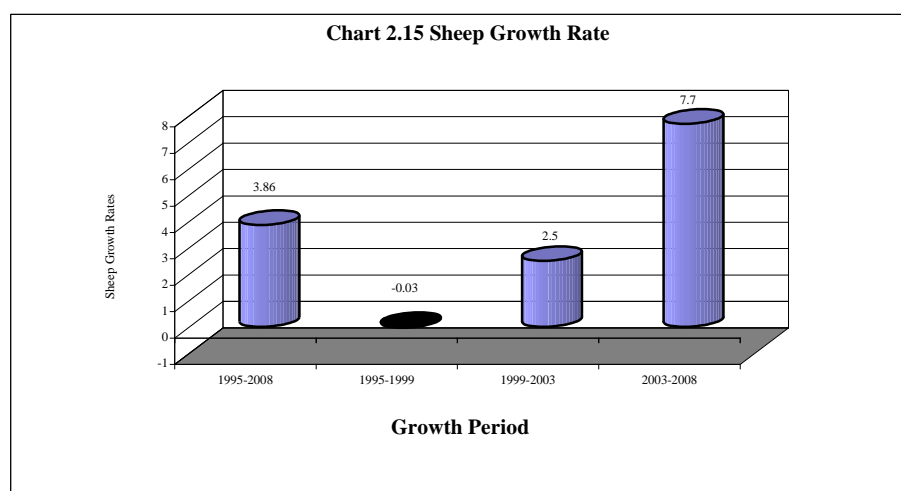
In Tanzania Mainland there were 638,469 smallholder households that kept about 5,714,975 sheep. The majority (95%) of the smallholder households kept less than 10 sheep per household. A small number of households (1%) kept more than 40 sheep which accounts for 20 percent of the entire sheep population. The average number of sheep per sheep keeping household was 9 in the 2007/08

agricultural year (Table 2.4).

In the Mainland regions, most of the sheep were raised in the Northern regions and the number declined as one moves to the South (Chart 2.13 and Map 2.9). Arusha region was leading followed by Shinyanga Manyara, Singida, Mara, Kilimanjaro and Tabora regions. These regions raised about 77 percent of all the sheep. Sheep were reared by 28 percent of the livestock keeping households and the average number of sheep per household was about 9 heads. Regions with fewer numbers of sheep include Lindi, Mtwara, Ruvuma and Dar es Salaam. In comparison to the leading regions, Kigoma, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam and Pwani had the highest number of sheep per household due to few households keeping sheep. Map 2.10 shows the sheep density by region as of 1st October, 2008.







Over the period of 13 years (1995-2008), there has been a steady increase in the number of sheep from about 3.4 million to 5.7 million heads (Chart 2.14). This represents an average annual growth rate of 3.86 percent. In the period 1995-1999, the growth rate was almost zero, however, in the subsequent years, there was an

improvement and a growth rate of 7.7% was realized in the period between 2003 and 2008 (Chart 2.15). This could be attributed to an increase in the number of households raising sheep from 496, 094 in 2003 to 638,679 households in 2008.

2.1.4 Pig Population Trend

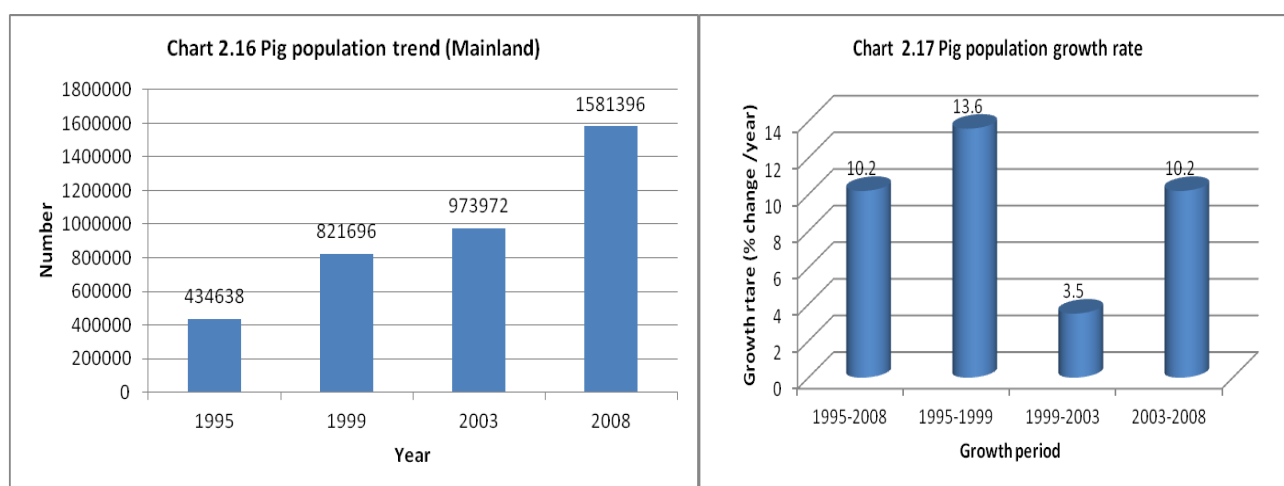
Pigs accounted for 3.62 percent of the total livestock population and were raised by 22.4 percent of the households. Most of the pigs (1,581,396) were reared by smallholders in Tanzania Mainland.

The average number of pigs per household ranged from about 2 to 48 heads. Most of the pig keeping households (93.7) kept 1 to 9 pigs which accounted for 69.1% of the total pig population. The average number of pigs per household in Tanzania Mainland was 3 heads. (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5 Number of Households Raising Pigs by Herd Size

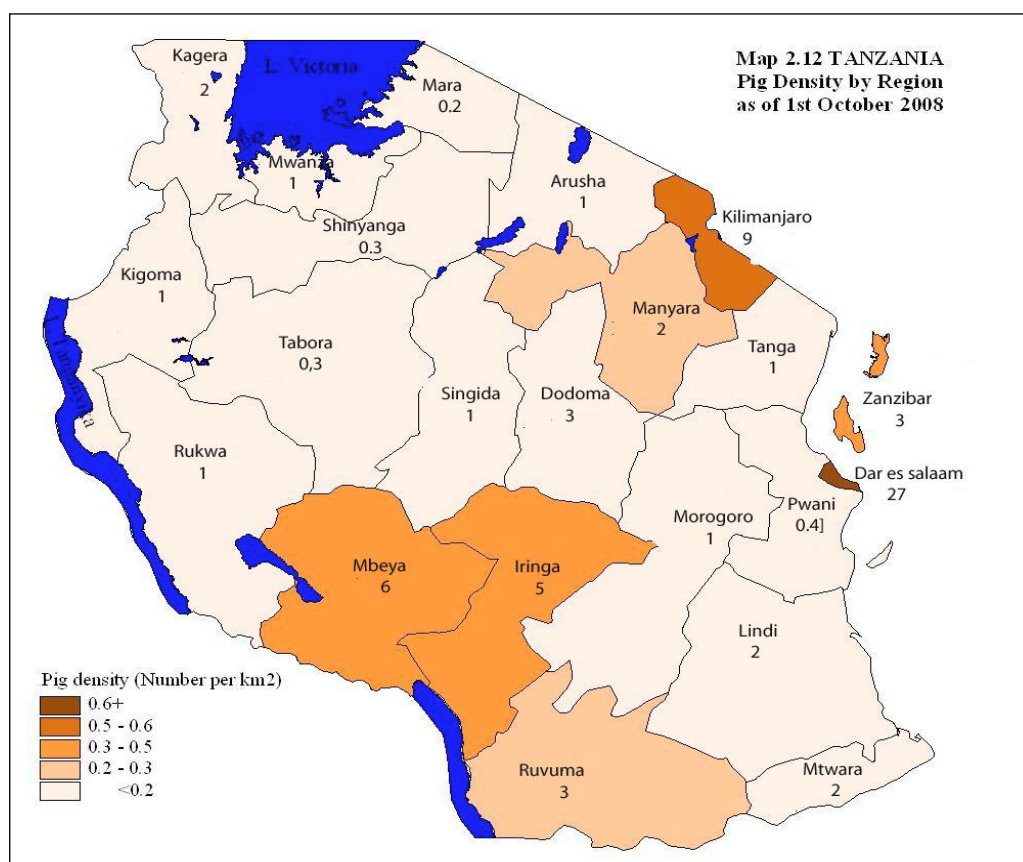
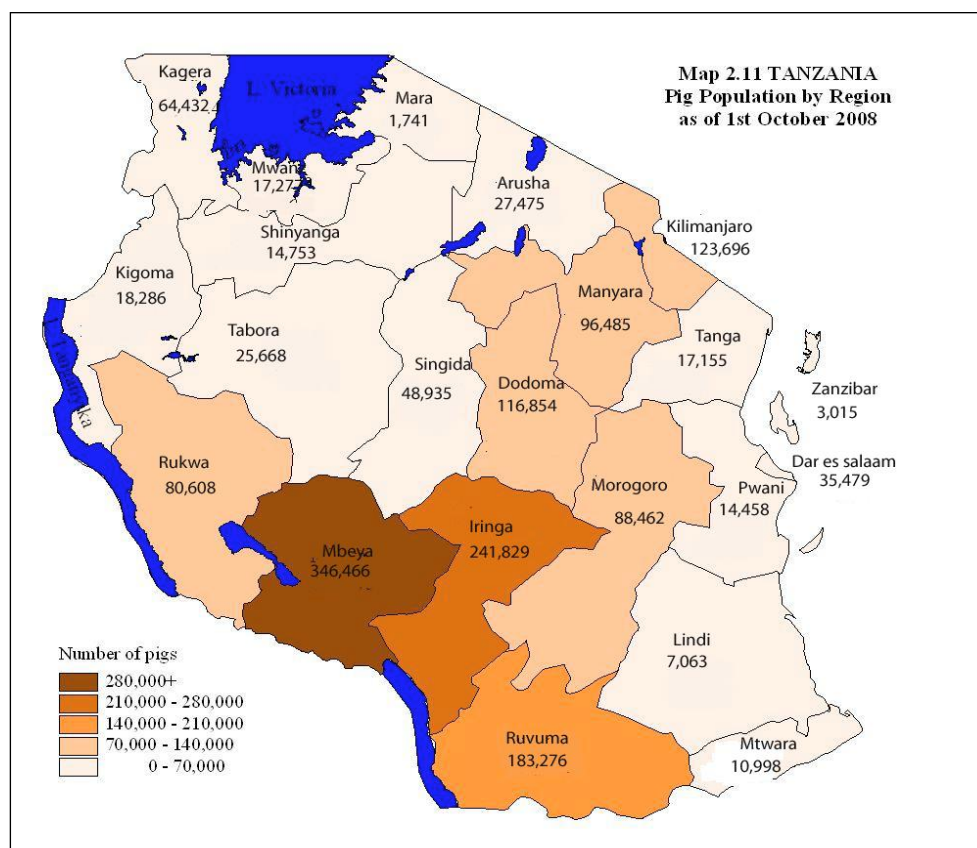
Herd Size	Pig rearing households		Heads of pig		Average per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1-4	437,591	84	771,324	48.8	2
5-9	51,708	10	323,173	20.4	6
10-14	20,918	4	240,315	15.2	11
15-19	7,023	1	111,892	7.1	16
20-24	2,115	0	44,821	2.8	21
25-29	730	0	19,562	1.2	27
30-39	971	0	31,146	2.0	32
40+	817	0	39,164	2.5	48
Total	521,872	100	1,581,396	100.0	3

Chart 2.16 shows that there was a steady increase in the pig population in the smallholder sector ranging from 434,638 pigs in 1995 to 1,581,396 pigs in 2008.



The largest increase of pigs was during the periods between 1995-1999 and 2003- 2008. The lowest growth rate of 3.5% was during the period between 1999 and 2003. On the overall, the average annual growth rate between 1995 and 2008 was 10.2% (Chart 2.17)

Most of the pigs were kept in Mbeya region followed by Iringa, Ruvuma and Kilimanjaro regions and the average number per household ranged between 2 and 4 pigs (Map 2.11 and Map 2.12). On the overall, 59 percent of the households in these regions accounted for 56.6 percent of the total pig population in Tanzania Mainland. Tanzania Zanzibar had very few pigs (3,015) and most of them were in South Unguja and Urban West regions. However, the number of pigs per household was higher being 16 and 36 pigs for the two regions respectively. The higher ratio of pigs per household could be as a result of the smaller number of households engaged in the pig production.



2.1.5 Chicken Population

Many households both in the Mainland and Zanzibar kept chicken especially the indigenous ones or their crosses with either layer or broiler types (hereafter referred to as local).

In Tanzania Mainland, a total of 3,703,273 smallholder households out of 3,745,867 households had local chicken. By 1st October, 2008, Tanzania had about 43.7 million chicken of which 41.9 million (96%) were local, 1.3 million (2.7%) were layers and 0.6 million (1.3%) were broilers (Chart 2.18 and Table 2.6).

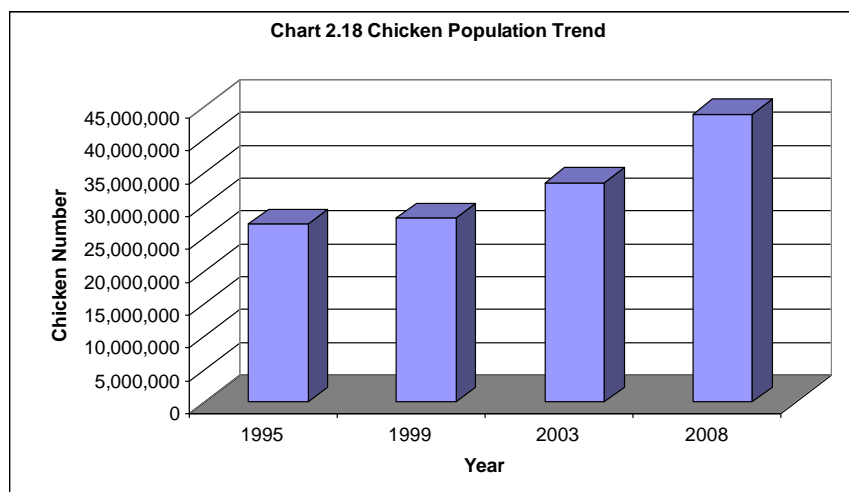
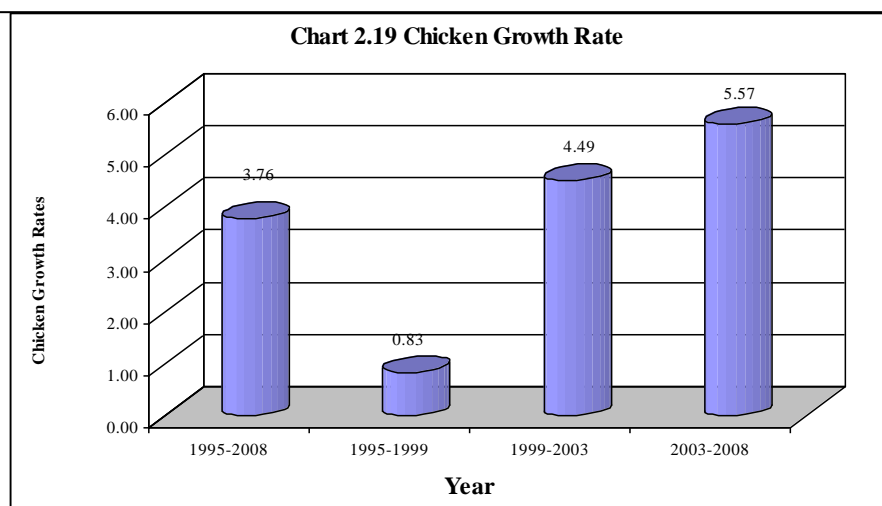


Table 2.6: Time series data on number of households and chicken by type for the year 1995, 1999, 2003 and 2008- Mainland

Type of Chicken	1995		1999		2003		2008	
	No. Households	Number of Chicken	Number of Households	Number of Chicken	Number of Households	Number of Chicken	Number of Households	Number of Chicken
Local	2,763,196	26,593,691	3,275,860	26,736,174	2,925,710	31,614,837	3,781,695	41,895,605
Broiler	14,438	184,002	No data	517,147	8,131	565,712	14,150	584,028
Layers	12,012	287,691	No data	724,587	16,427	1,126,697	30,091	1,265,872
Total improved		471,693		1,241,734	23,756	1,692,409	44,241	1,849,900
Total chicken		27,065,384		27,977,907	2,933,842	33,307,246	3,825,936	43,745,505

The annual growth rate of chicken (both indigenous and commercial) increased at a rate of 0.83% between 1995 and 1999, 3.55%, between 1999-2003 and 5.57% between 2003 and 2008 census periods. This increase is largely due to the increase in the number of the indigenous chicken. The overall annual growth rate between 1995 and 2008 was 3.76% (Chart 2.19).

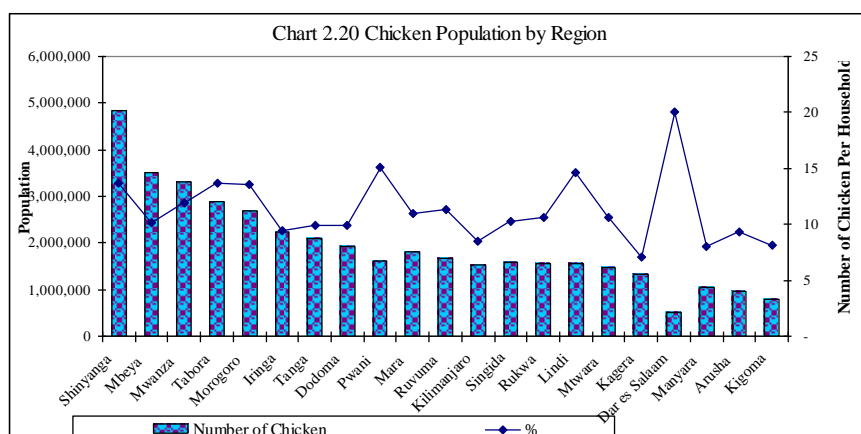


Most of the local chicken keeping households (99%) kept less than 50 chicken per household and the households accounted for 91.5 percent of the total local chicken population. Only about one percent of the households had more than 50 chicken representing 8.5 percent of the total chicken population (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7 Households Raising Indigenous Chicken by Flock Size

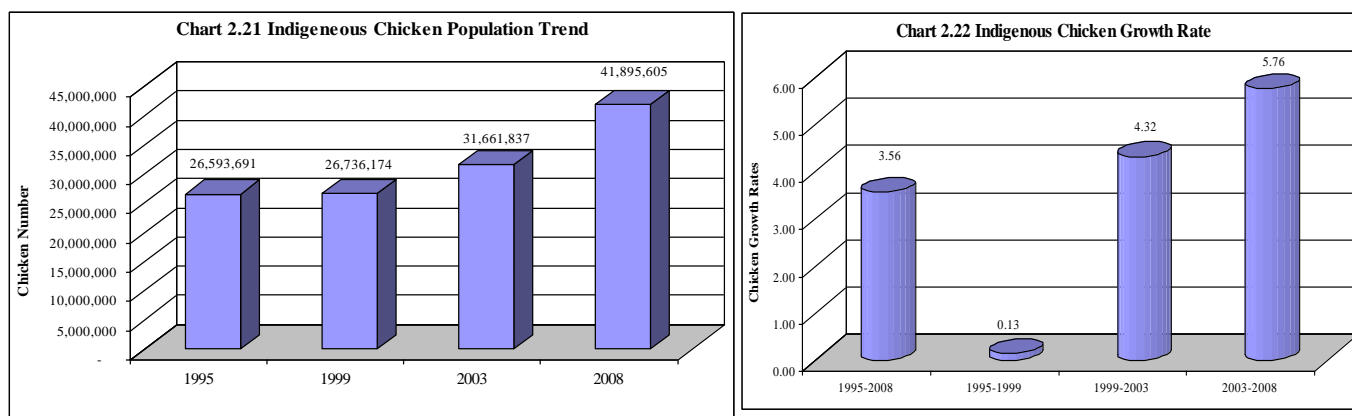
Flock Size	Indigenous chicken				
	Number of Households	%	Number of Indigenous Chicken	%	Number of Chicken Per Household
1-49	3,728,714	98.6	38,326,920	91.5	10
50-99	47,148	1.2	2,691,593	6.4	57
100-299	5,260	0.1	681,761	1.6	130
300-499	573	0.0	195,331	0.5	341
500-699	0	0.0	.	.	.
700+	0	0.0	.	.	.
Total	3,781,695	100.0	41,895,605	100.0	11

In the Mainland, Shinyanga, Mbeya, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Iringa and Tanga regions accounted for 51.4 percent of the total chicken population (Map 2.13). However, Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Lindi had the highest number of chicken per household (Chart 2.20 and Map 2.14).

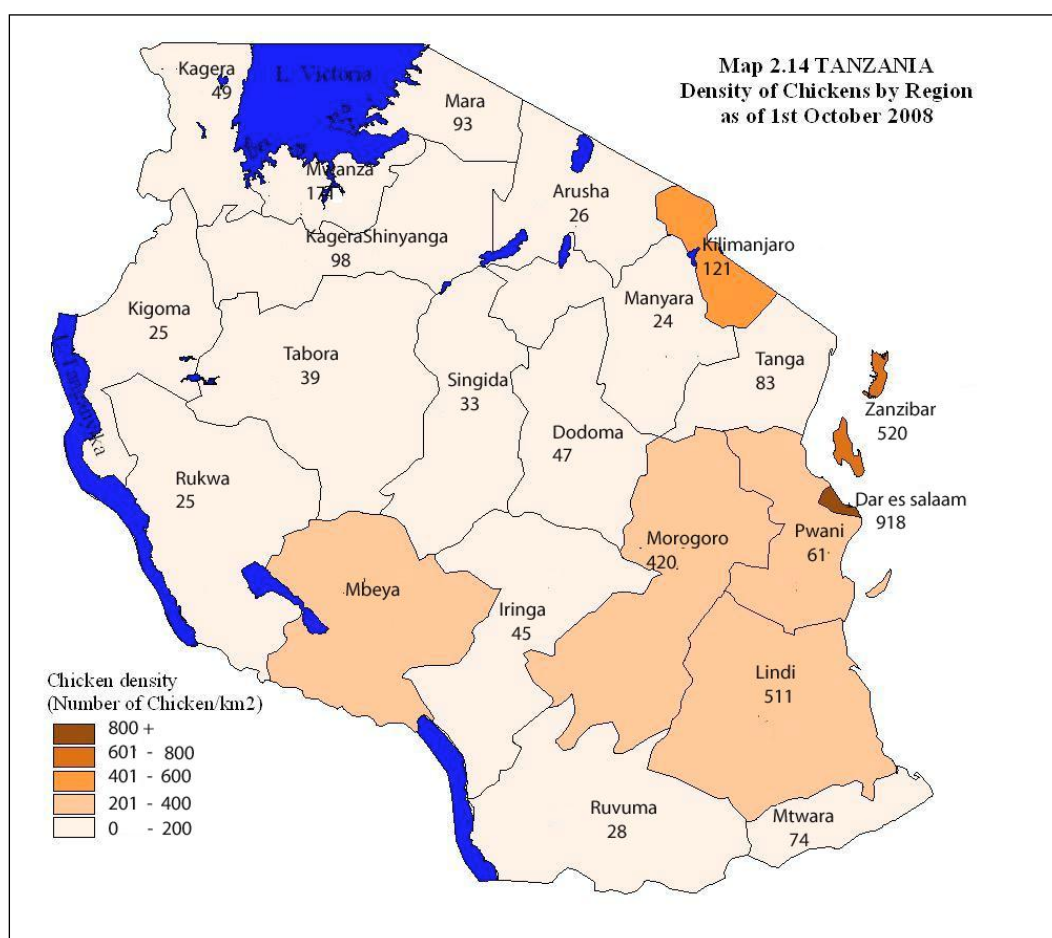
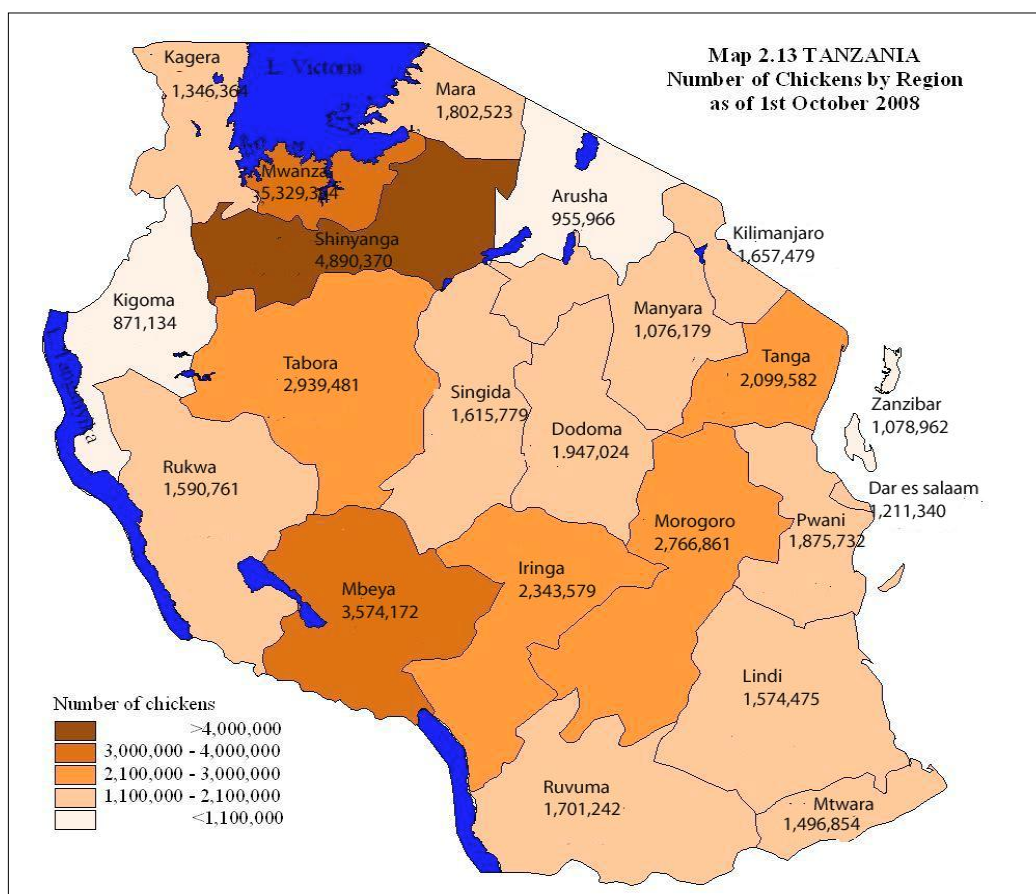


2.1.5.1 Indigenous chicken population

Most of the chicken kept by smallholder farmers were of indigenous type or their crosses with exotic types. On the Mainland, there were 3,703,273 households keeping 40,963,137 (96%) of the local types. In Zanzibar, 78,422 households kept 932,469 local types representing 86 percent of the entire chicken population. The growth rate of the indigenous chicken was about 3.56 % per annum for the period between 1995 to 2008 (Chart 2.22).



The numbers of indigenous chicken in different regions is presented in Map 2.15. Shinyanga, Mbeya, Mwanza, Tabora and Morogoro regions had the highest indigenous chicken than any other region while Dar-es-salaam, Kigoma and Arusha regions had the least number of indigenous chicken.



2.1.5.2 Improved Chicken

The number of improved chicken in the smallholder sector is relatively very small contributing only 4.2% of the entire chicken population. In Tanzania Mainland improved chicken population (Layers and Broilers) was about 1,703,406 chicken of which 1,135,838 were layers and 567,568 were broilers and were raised by

42,594 households. In Zanzibar about 130,034 layers and 16,459 broilers were raised by 1,647 households. (Chart 2.23, Table 2.6).

The results show that 84.8 percent of the households raised between 1 and 49 layers while the majority (86.1%) kept between 1 and 49 broilers. There were fewer (4.5%) households which raised

more than 300 layers. Households raising more than 300 Chicken accounted for 4.5%. The small number of improved chicken in the smallholder sector could be attributed to the nature of the business which is

generally capital intensive compared to the raising of local chicken. Tanzania Mainland accounted for 95.4 percent of the households which raised layers and 98.1 percent of households which raised broilers while Tanzania Zanzibar accounted for the remaining percentages.

Out of the total number

of improved chicken (layers and broilers), 24.9 percent raised between 100 and 299 improved chicken, while 19.5 percent had more than 700 chicken, but still the proportion of the number of chicken raised in the range of 1- 49 was equally high and compares with those in the range of 300 to 499. The trend shows that over the period between 2003 and 2008, the number of layers has increased from 1,126,697 to 1,265,872 or 2.36 percent increase, and the number of broilers has also increased from 565,712 to 584,028 or 0.64 percent increase over the same period (Chart 2.24).

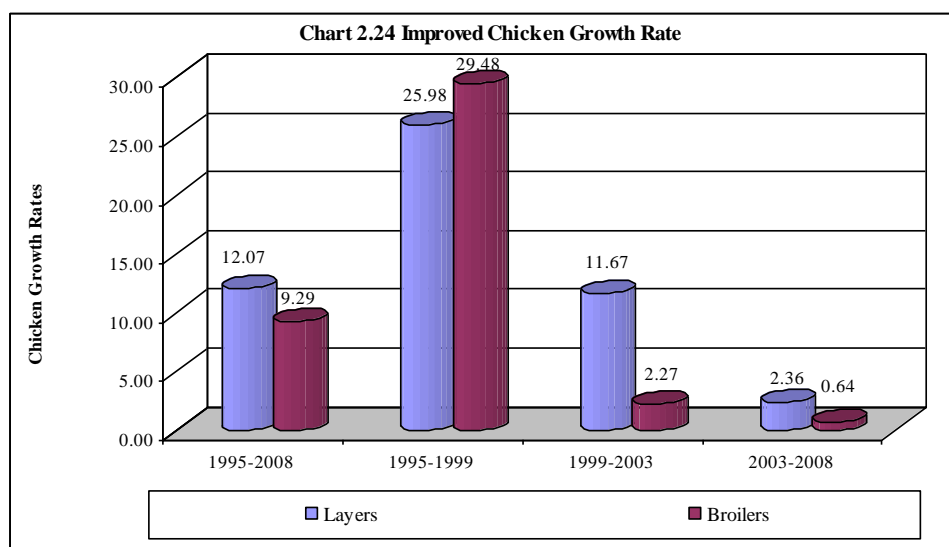
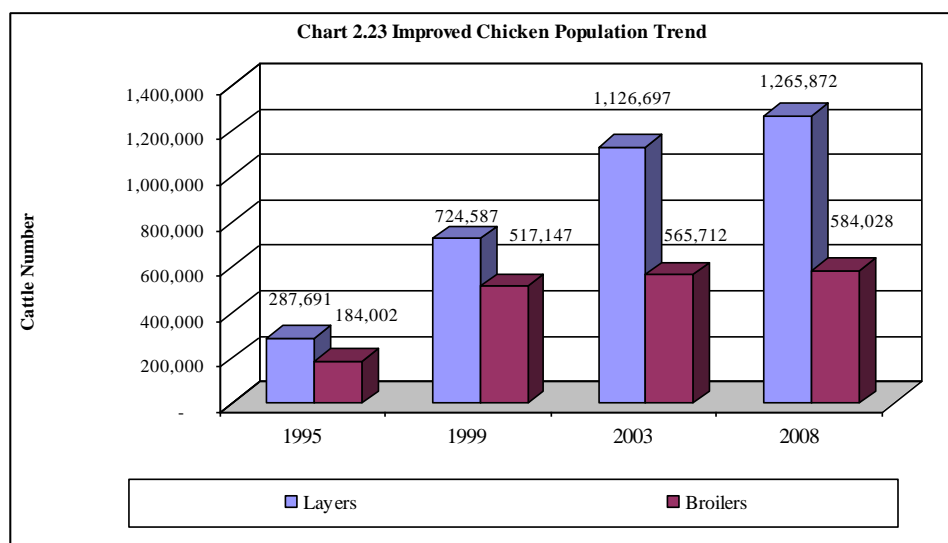
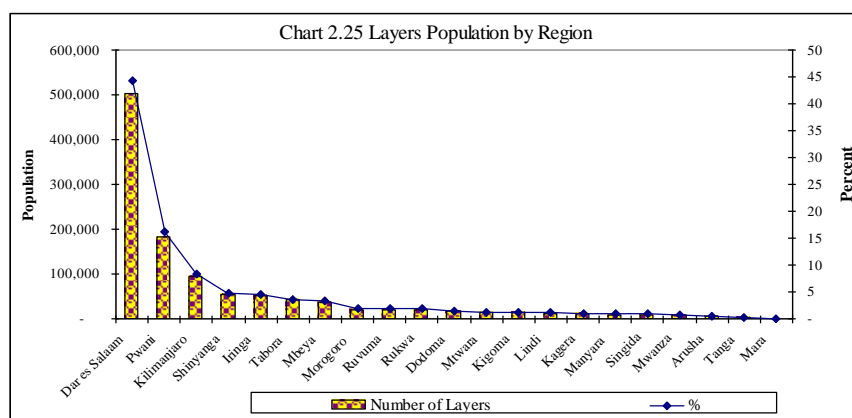


Table 2.8 Number of Household and Number of Improved Chicken by Flock Size

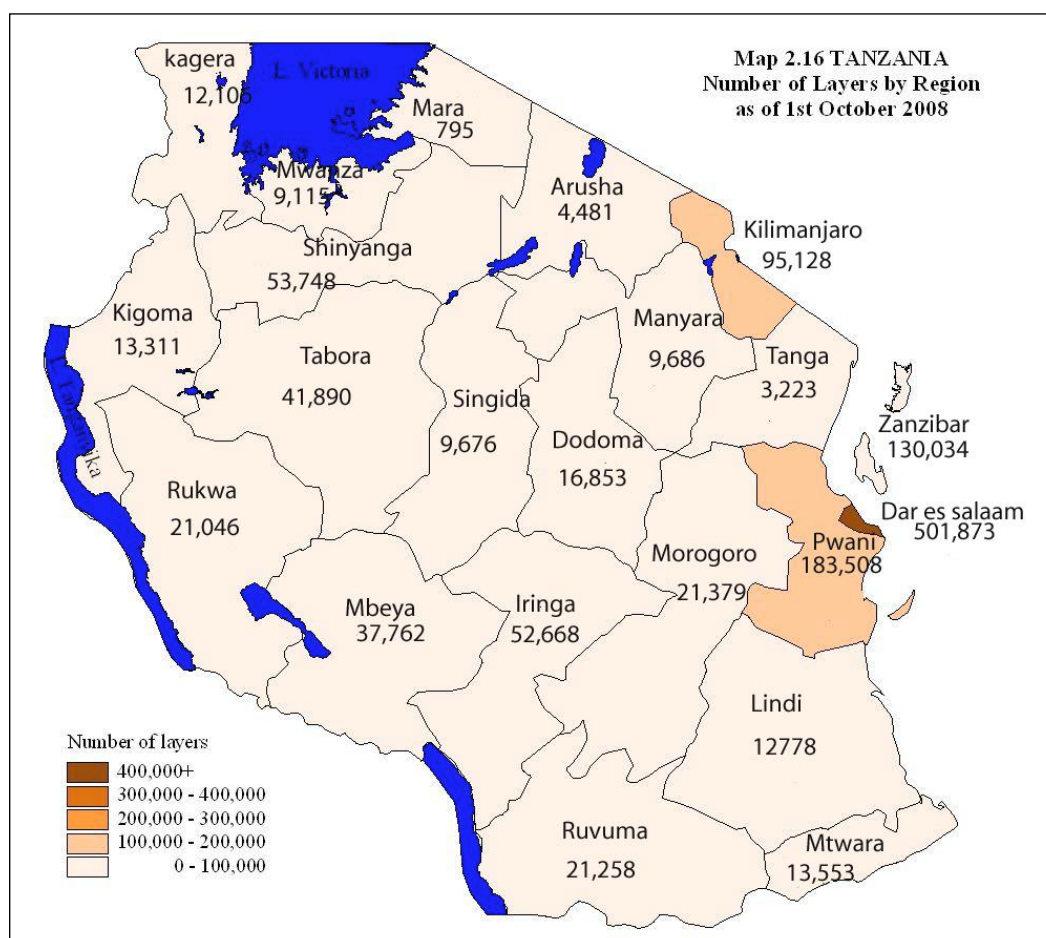
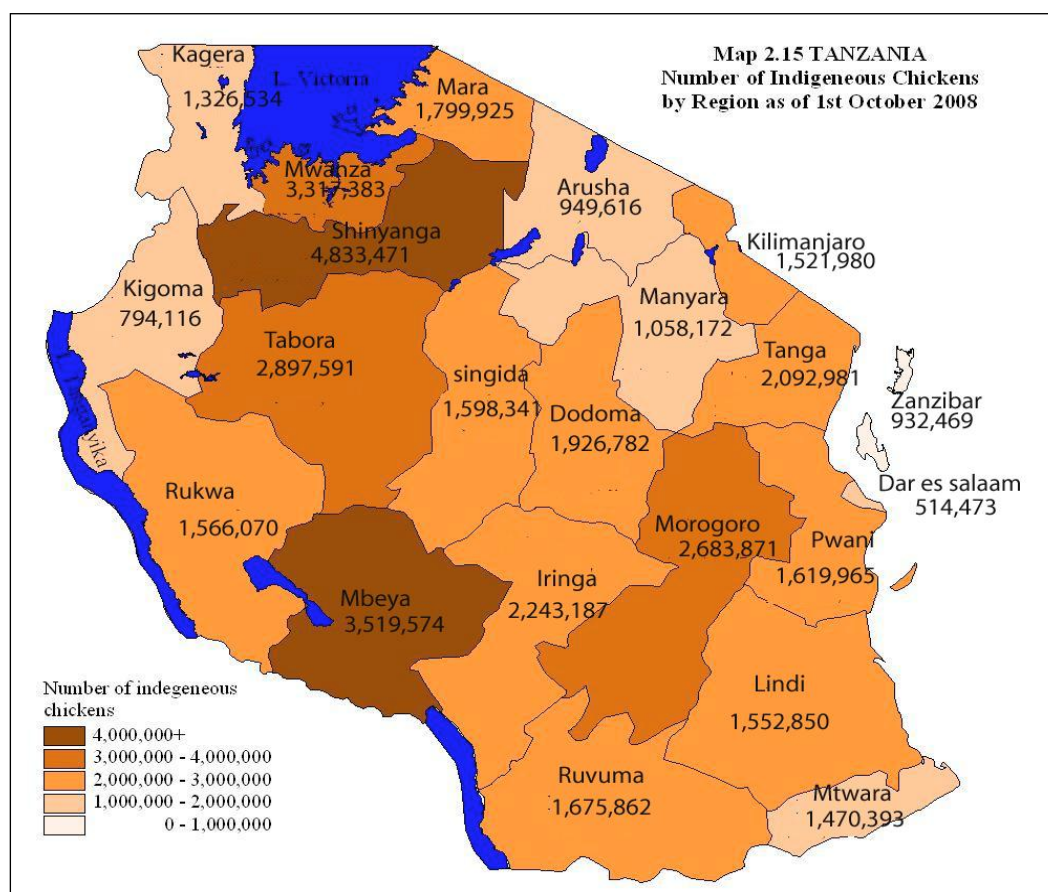
Flock Size	Layers				Broilers			
	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household
1-49	25,509	218,687	0.5	9	12,179	120,246	0.3	10
50-99	1,395	80,834	2.8	58	307	19,489	0.7	63
100-299	1,830	295,607	25.0	162	1,036	164,118	13.9	158
300-499	669	209,086	37.1	313	407	138,864	24.6	341
500-699	305	169,203	69.7	555	135	73,527	30.3	546
700+	384	292,455	81.2	761	85	67,783	18.8	800
Total	30,091	1,265,872	2.7	42	14,150	584,028	1.2	41



In comparison with the local types, there was a general upward trend in the period between 1995 and 1999; broilers grew at a faster rate (29.48%) as compared to layers (25.98%) and local chicken (0.13%). Between 2003 and 2008, the growth of local chicken was higher (5.76%) as compared to layers (2.36%) and broilers (0.64%)

possibly as a result of various poverty reduction programmes which targeted mostly on the poor; while for the improved types, it could be associated with problems in the supply of day old chicks.

Most of the layers on the Mainland were raised in Dar es Salaam (41.4%). Other regions with slightly high numbers of layers were Pwani region (16.2%) and Kilimanjaro region (8.4%) (Chart 2.25, Map 2.16). The remaining regions had insignificant number of layers.



2.1.6 Other Livestock

Other livestock include ducks, guinea pigs, turkeys, rabbits and donkeys (Table 2.9). They are less important to the overall contribution to household food security and as such, are kept by a minimal number of households. Proportionally, there were more ducks compared to other types while the number of horses was the least. Donkeys are mainly used as pack animals and are mainly reared in Arusha and Manyara regions. Dogs are mainly important for household security specifically in the livestock keeping community for scaring livestock scavengers.

2.2 Livestock and Poultry Products

Livestock and poultry have other benefits besides meat. In this section, the results for milk production from cows and goats, egg production are presented. The results on the use of farm yard manure are dealt with in the next section.

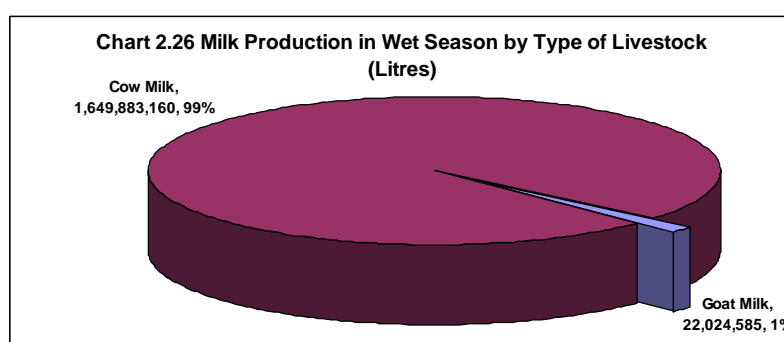
Table 2.9 Other Livestock Types

Livestock Type	Head Number
Ducks	1,157,520
Guinea pigs	571,739
Turkeys	83,297
Rabbits	135,737
Donkeys	296,660
Horses	71
Dogs	1,004,233

2.2.1 Milk Production

In Tanzania, milk is obtained from cows and goats. However, goat milk production is of minor importance compared to that of cows (Chart 2.26).

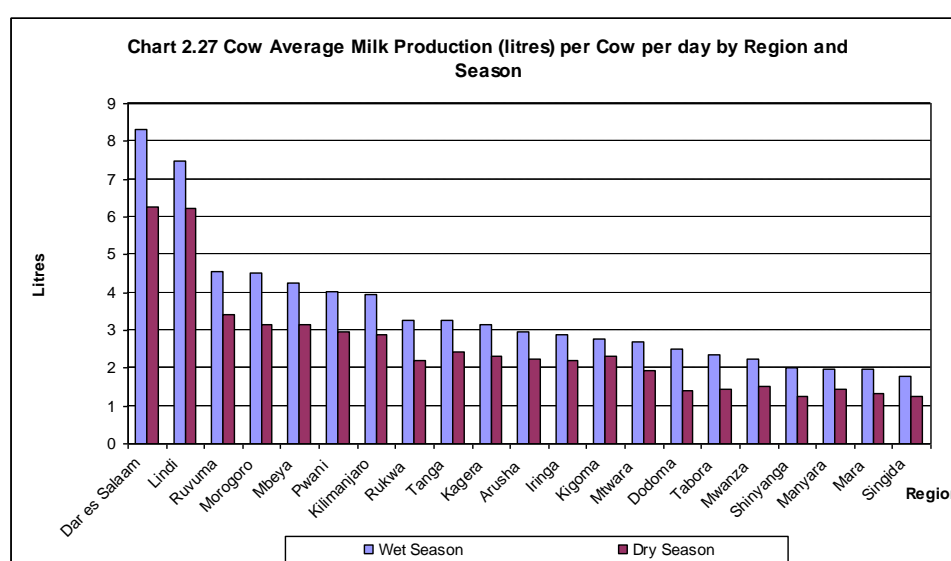
During the wet season, milk production from cows was 1,649 million litres (99%) and only 22 Million litres (1%) were from goats. The average milk



production per cow per day was three litres during the wet season and two litres during the dry season. The lactation length was 151 days in the wet season and 129 days in the dry season.

Milk from Cows:

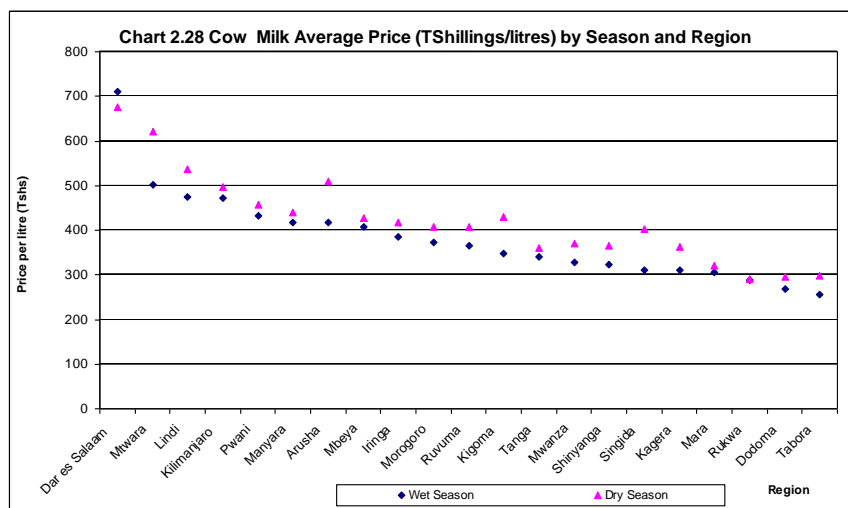
Tanzania Mainland produced about 2.5 Billion litres of milk and the leading regions were Shinyanga (14%), Arusha (11%), Tabora and Mbeya each with (9 %), Kilimanjaro (7%). The five regions produced (50%) of the total milked cows. On daily basis, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Ruvuma and Morogoro regions had the



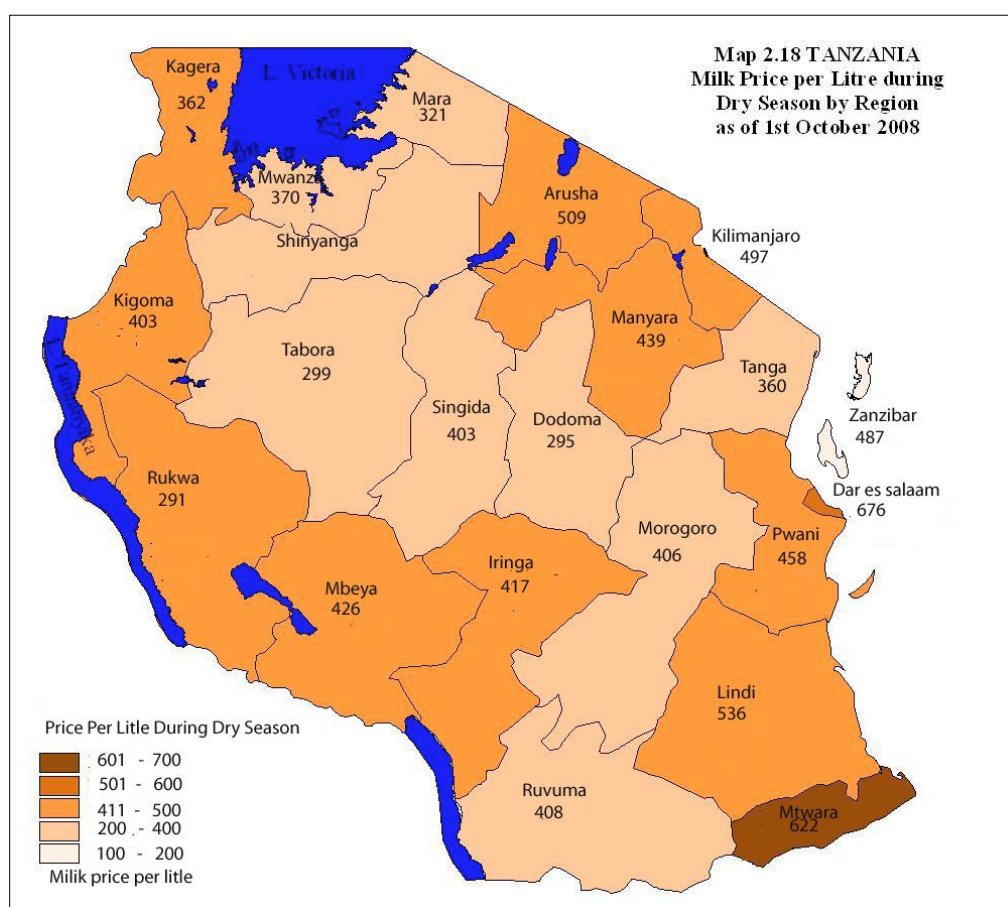
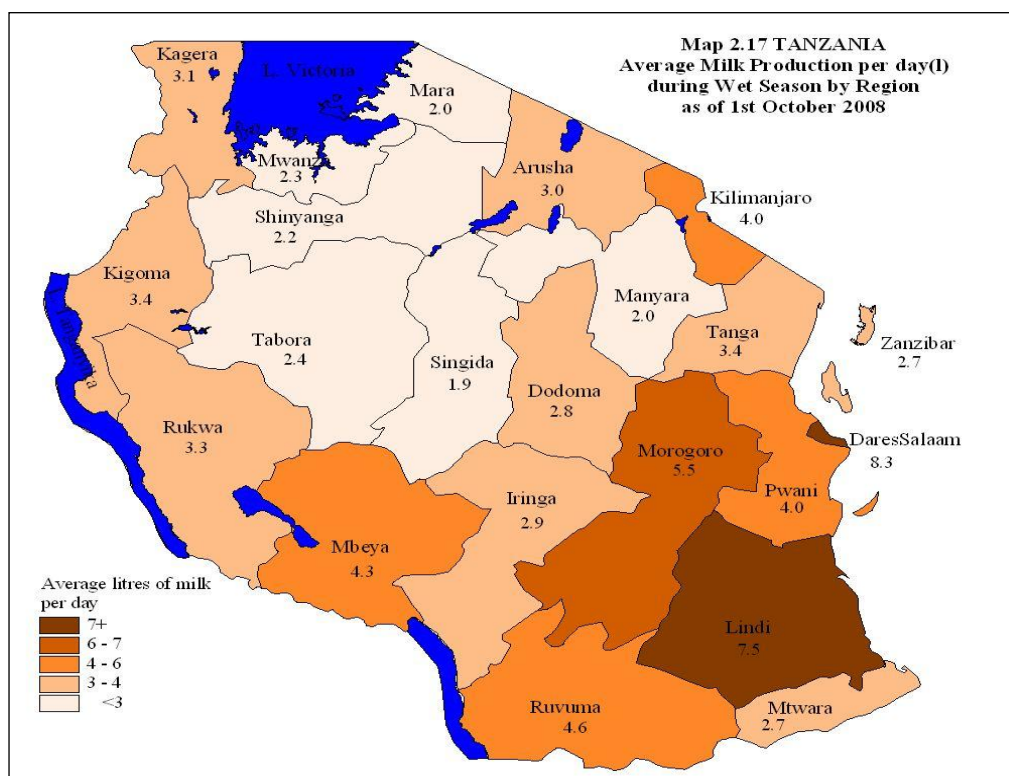
highest daily milk yield, the quantities produced being 8, 7 and 5 litres per day respectively, during the wet season. Across the regions, the differences could be explained by the proportion of improved cattle in the

regions, whereby most of the cattle in Dar es Salaam were of improved types compared to other regions with high numbers of cattle such as Shinyanga, Mwanza and Manyara where the dominant cattle type were indigenous with low genetic potential for milk production. The trend is the same during the dry season and as expected, there was a decrease in the amount of milk produced per cow in all the regions.

Milk prices varied between regions and for the majority of the regions, the prices of milk fluctuated between Tsh. 255 and Tsh.711 for the wet season and Tsh. 291 to Tsh. 676 in dry season for Tanzania Mainland. While in Zanzibar, the average milk prices were slightly higher than those of the Mainland whereby the minimum prices were Tsh 481 in the wet season and increased to Tsh.497 during the dry season.



Highest prices were observed in Dar es Salaam where a litre of milk was sold at Tsh.711 during the wet season (Chart 2.28). There was a significant variation in the prices of milk in Lindi, Mtwara, Rukwa and Kigoma between the dry and wet seasons, while in other regions, the prices have remained stable.



Milk from Goat

Nationalwide, 335,428 goats were milked in the wet season, and the number dropped to 174,088 in the dry season, a difference of 48.1 percent. In the Mainland, a similar scenario was obtained where 334,802 and 173,645 goats were milked in the wet and dry seasons respectively. While in Zanzibar, 627 goats were milked in the wet season and 442 during the dry season. The average milk production per goat per day ranged from 0 to 4 litres whereby Mtwara, Lindi and Mbeya regions had higher average milk production of between 3 to 4 litres per day (Table 2.10).

2.2.2 Egg Production

The number of eggs produced by smallholders during the 2007/08 Agricultural Year was 1,298,052,584 of which 1,173,652,417 (90.4%) were from the indigenous chicken and layers while, 106,969,876 (8.2%) were of ducks and 17,430,292 (1.3%) were of turkeys.

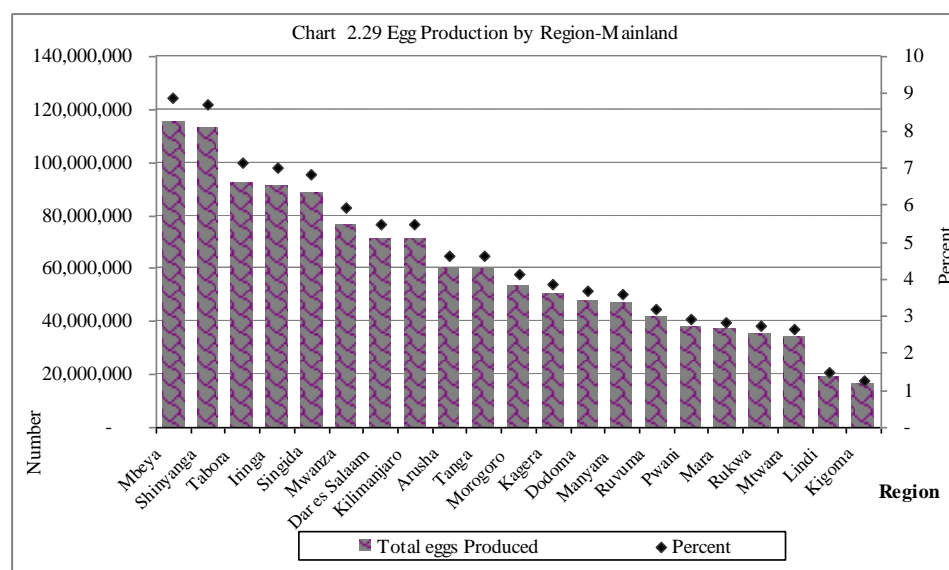
Out of the total number of eggs, 1,256,672,634 (96.8%) eggs were produced in the Mainland and 41,379,951 (3.2%) were produced in Zanzibar. Most of the eggs produced were from the regions of Mbeya (8.9%), Shinyanga (8.7%), Tabora (7.1%) and Iringa (7.0%). This represents 31.7 percent of the total eggs production in Tanzania (Chart 2.29).

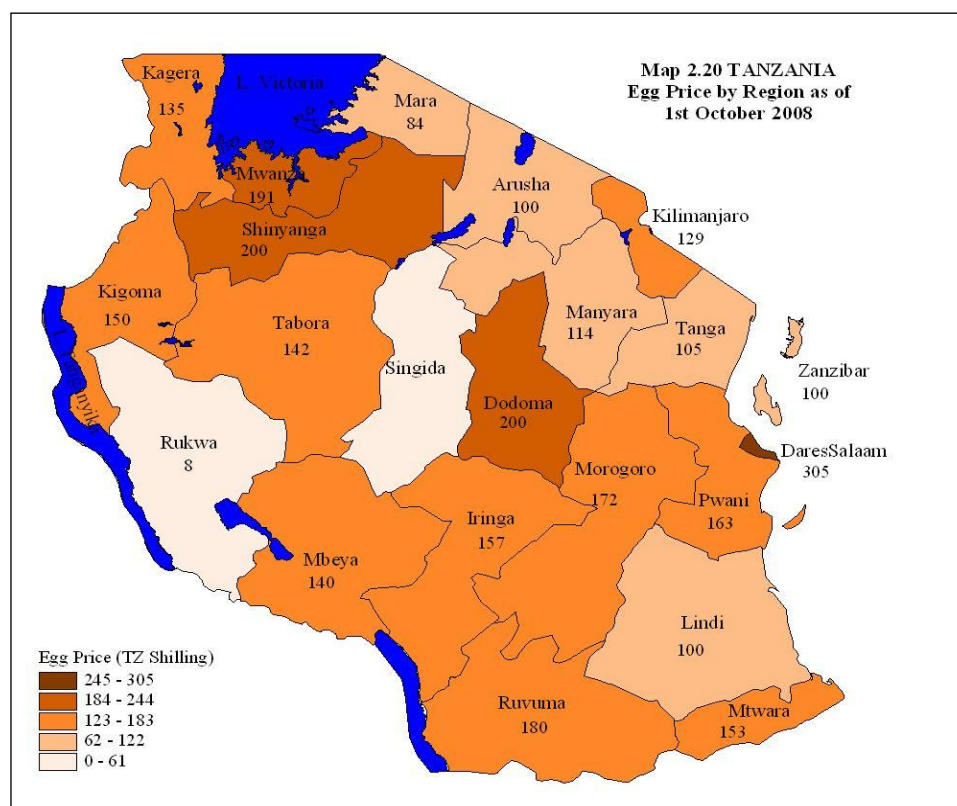
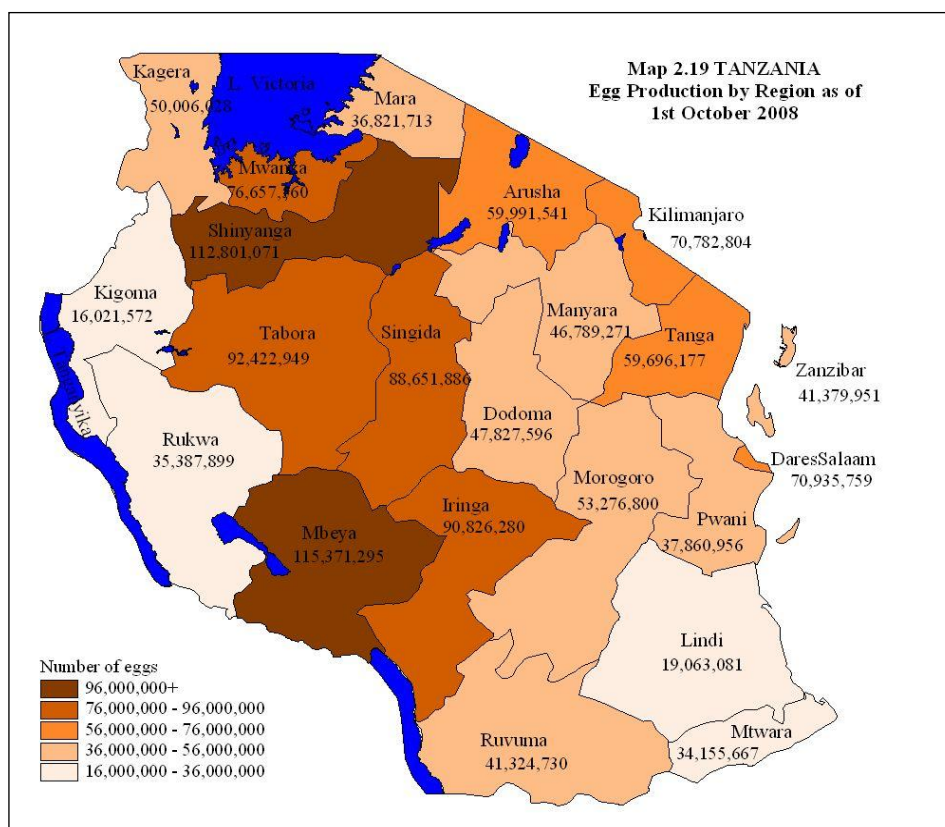
On the Mainland, the

average price per egg was Tsh. 156 while in Zanzibar, the average price was Tsh. 165. The price varied from a minimum of Tsh. 107 per egg in Mtwara to a maximum of Tsh. 200 in Dodoma, Arusha and Mbeya regions.

Table 2.10 Milk Production from Goat By Season and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

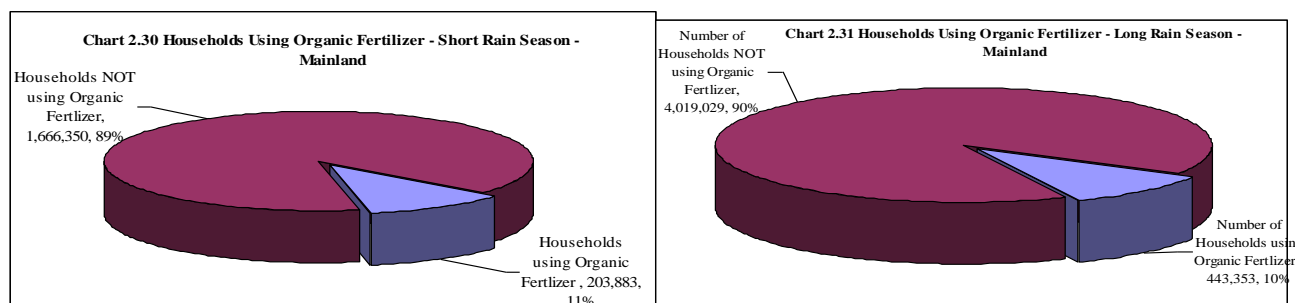
Region	Number of Milked goat		Average milk production per goat per day (lts)	
	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season
Dodoma	3,234	1,679	2	1
Arusha	199,183	93,790	1	1
Kilimanjaro	19,151	15,768	1	1
Tanga	14,306	9,743	1	1
Morogoro	4,587	4,866	2	2
Pwani	2,209	1,556	2	1
Dar es Salaam	387	324	1	1
Lindi	2,306	2,029	4	2
Mtwara	1,164	927	3	2
Ruvuma	59	59	2	1
Iringa	3,402	2,889	1	1
Mbeya	1,432	1,272	3	2
Singida	706	0	1	0
Tabora	819	582	2	1
Rukwa	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	528	398	2	1
Kagera	9,121	6,382	1	1
Mwanza	234	234	1	0
Mara	0	508	0	0
Manyara	71,974	30,638	1	1
Mainland	334,802	173,645	1	1
North Unguja	95	95	0	0
South Unguja	304	182	1	1
Urban West	126	63	2	2
North Pemba	102	102	2	1
South Pemba	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	627	442	1	1
Total	335,428	174,088	1	1





2.3 Animal Contribution to Crop Production

Livestock contributes to crop production through the provision of draft power for ploughing and pack for transportation as well as farm yard manure used as fertilizer for crop production. Livestock are an important part of the farming system considering the low availability of tractors and the virtual absence of artificial fertilizer used by smallholders in Tanzania (see Crop Report Volume II of Census Publications).



2.3.1 Use of Organic Fertilizers

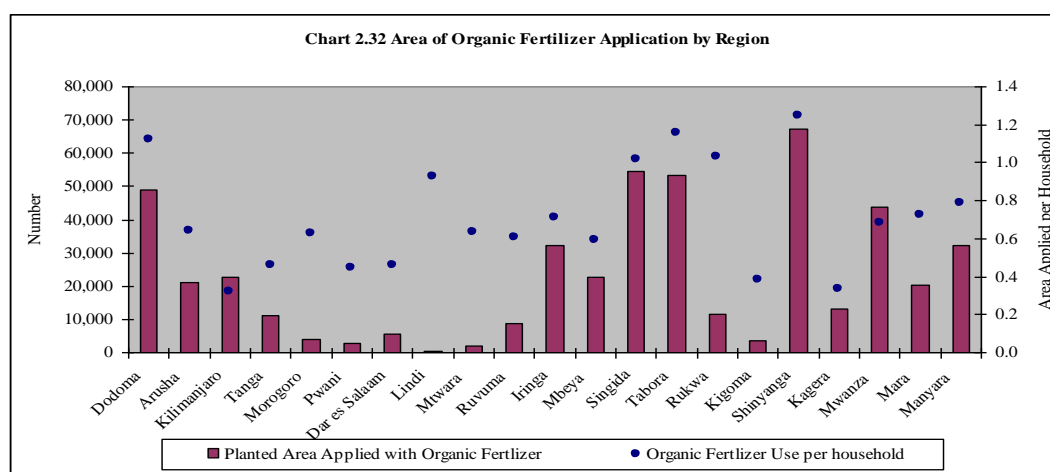
The number of households using organic fertilizers in Tanzania during short rain season was 211,385, of which 203,883 were of Tanzania Mainland representing 11 percent on Tanzania Mainland and 7,502 households in Tanzania Zanzibar representing 0.4 percent of the total agriculture households (Chart 2.30 and Chart 2.31).

The number of household planting crops in long rain season was 4,550,746 of which 4,462,382 (98%) were in Tanzania Mainland and 88,364 (2%) in Zanzibar. The total area planted in Masika and, Vuli seasons was 8,808,680 ha. Out of this, the area under organic fertilizer application was 488,696 ha which represents 5.5 percent of the total planted area (Table 2.25). On Inorganic Fertilizer Application the total area planted was 578,446 which represents 6.7 percent of the total area planted for both Masika and Vuli Seasons

Table 2.11 Area Planted and Percent of Total Area using Fertilizers

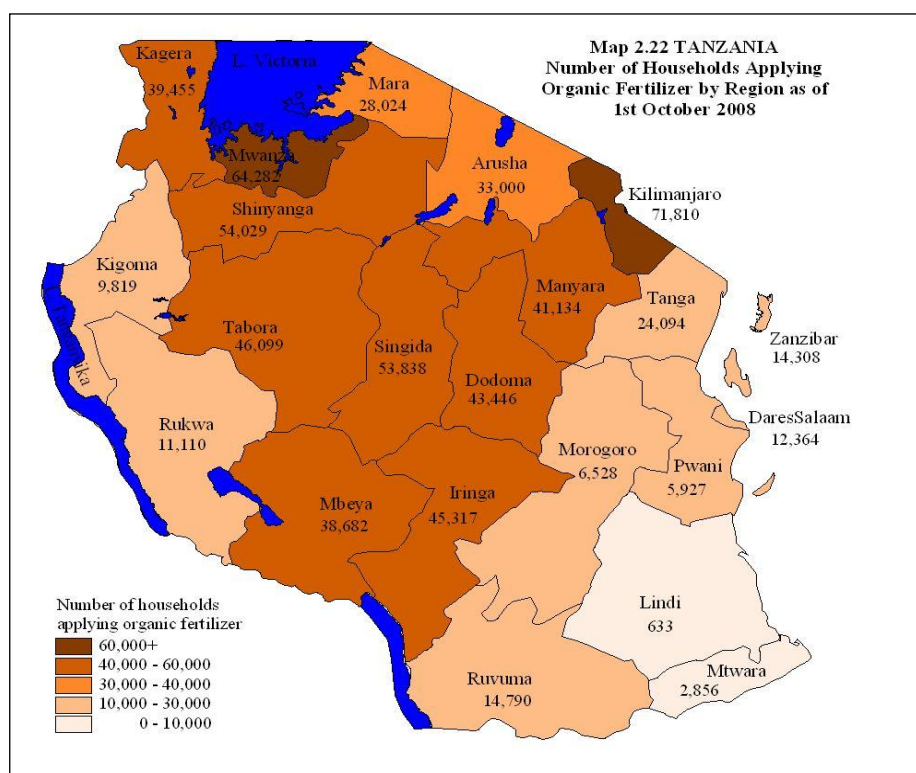
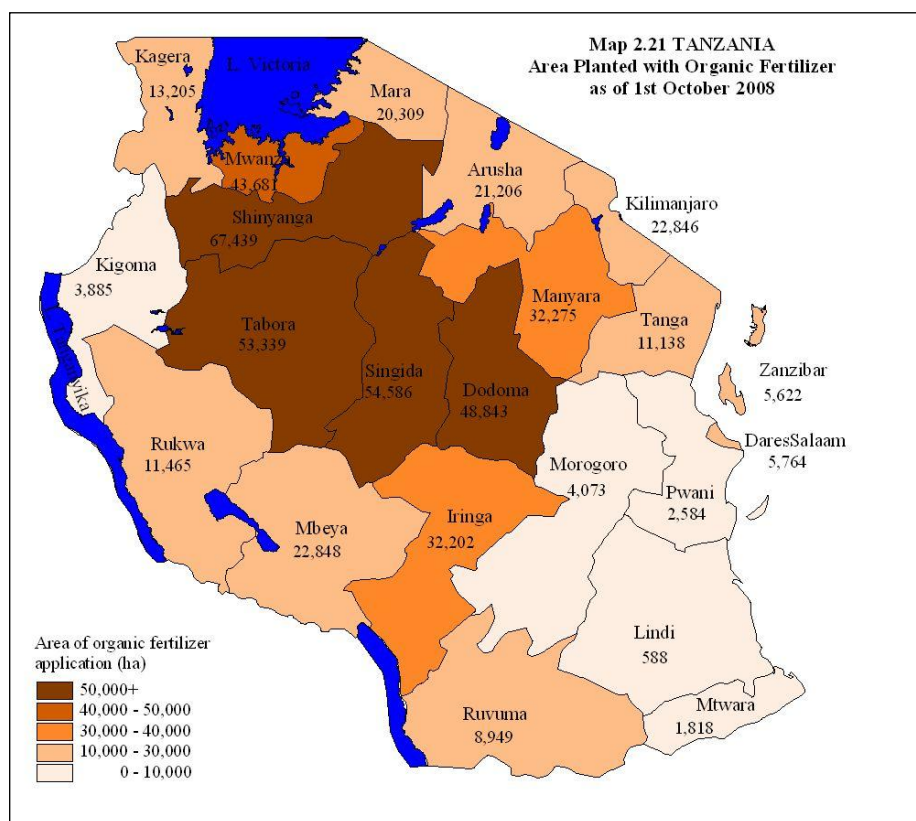
Fertilizer type	Area under fertilizer application	Total Area Planted	% of Total Area
Organic fertilizer	488,696	8,808,680	5.55
Inorganic fertilizer	578,446	8,808,680	6.57

The average area per household using organic fertilizers was 0.8 hectares. Regions with highest area applied with organic fertilizers were Singida, Shinyanga, Tabora and Dodoma. However, the application of organic



fertilizers depended much on the livestock population in a particular region. For example, Lindi region had the lowest

number of cattle that is 30,784 but, the average area used with organic fertilizer per household was 0.9 hectares, Mtwara had 18,115 cattle and the average area per household was 0.6 hectares compared with the regions with high number of cattle such as Shinyanga, Mwanza which had 3,668,643 and 1,980,996 cattle with 1.2 hectares and 0.5 hectares applied with organic fertilizers respectively (Chart 2.29). This implies that having high number of cattle does not necessarily imply high use of organic fertilizers. Zanzibar had 156,018 cattle and the average organic fertilizers use was 0.43 hectares per household.



2.4 Livestock Pest Control

Livestock pest control is presented in two sections. The first section presents the results on common livestock diseases whilst the second section presents the results on the control methods of specific types of pests and parasites.

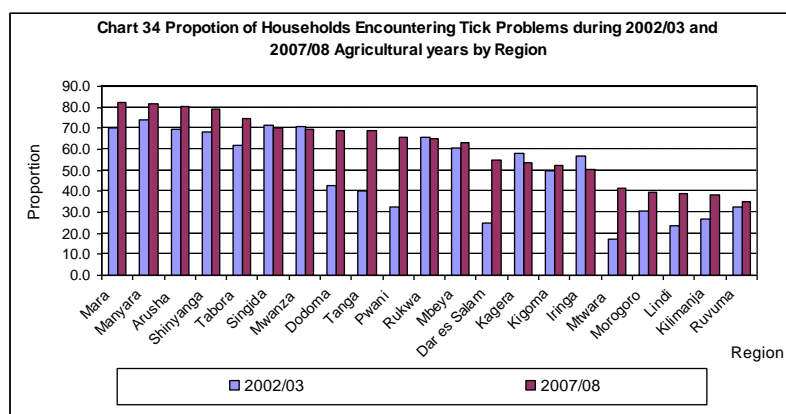
2.4.1 Common Livestock Diseases

The livestock pest control focused on cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken. Common Livestock pests amongst cattle, goats, sheep and pigs include tick born disease, foot and mouth diseases, tsetse fly, and Newcastle disease.

2.4.1.1 Tick Problem

Tick born disease infects cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. The total number of households with tick problem was 1,659,292 (1,655,203 in the Mainland and 30,121 in Zanzibar) which represents 37.4 percent of the livestock keeping households. The number of households not affected with tick problem was 921,438 (904,269 in the Mainland and 17,169 in Zanzibar) which represents 20.4 percent of livestock keepers and the number of households with livestock other than cattle, goats, sheep and pigs which were not infected with Tick problem was 1,907,470 (1,862,452 in the Mainland and 45,019 in Zanzibar) which represent 42.2 percent.

During the 2007/08 Agricultural year, the regions with the highest proportion of livestock keeping households infected with tick problem in Tanzania were Mara

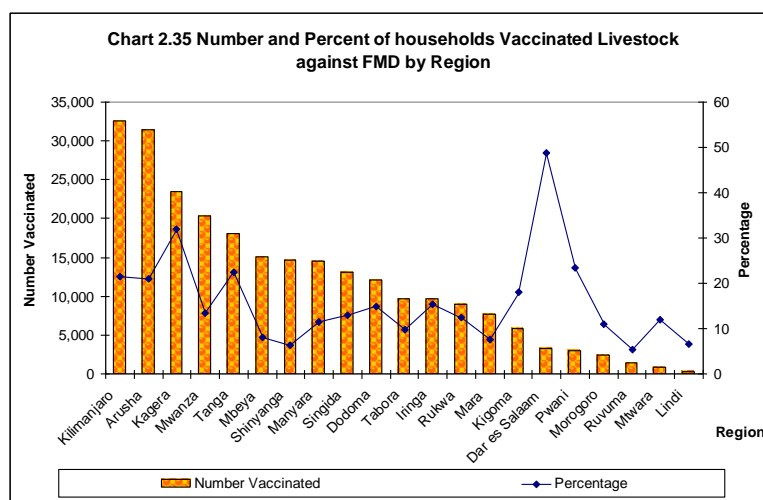


and Manyara both (82%), Arusha (81%), Shinyanga (79%), Tabora (75%), Singida (70%), Mwanza (70%), Dodoma (69%) and Tanga (69%). As would have been expected, these are the regions with favourable conditions for livestock keeping. The regions with the lowest number of livestock keeping infected with tick problem were Kagera (53%), Kigoma (52%), Iringa (51%), Mtwara (42%), Morogoro (40%), Lindi (39%), Kilimanjaro (38%), Ruvuma (35%) (Chart 2.34).

These results reflect the reality that these regions also have smallest numbers of livestock keeping households. There were variations in terms of incidences of ticks between 2002/03 and 2007/08 year. Tick incidence seem to have increased significantly in Dodoma, Tanga, Pwani and Dar es Salaam Regions, when compared to what was observed in 2002/03 agriculture sample census (Chart 2.30)

2.4.1.2 Foot and Mouth disease

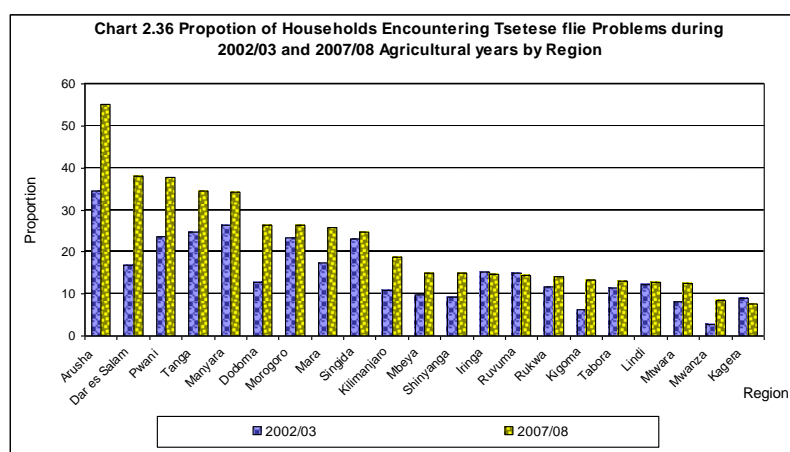
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccination was also inquired for cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs. Vaccination was effected on 252,772 livestock keeping households of which 248,258 (98.2%) were in the Mainland and 4,513 (1.8%) were in Zanzibar. The number of livestock keeping households not vaccinated livestock against foot and mouth disease was 1,573,328 of which 1,536,060 (97.6 %) was from the Mainland and 37,268 (2.4%) was from Zanzibar.



National wise, the regions with the highest number of livestock keeping households Vaccinated livestock against foot and mouth disease were Kilimanjaro (32,540%), Arusha (31,410%), Kagera (23,486%), Mwanza (20,382%), Tanga (18,015%), Mbeya (15,046%), Shinyanga (14,631%) and Manyara (14,506%). At regional level, the highest percent of households vaccinating livestock against FMD was found in Dar es Salaam (49%) , Kagera (32%), Pwani (24%) , Tanga and Kilimanjaro (22%), Arusha (21%), Kigoma (18%) , Iringa and Dodoma (15%), chart 2.35.

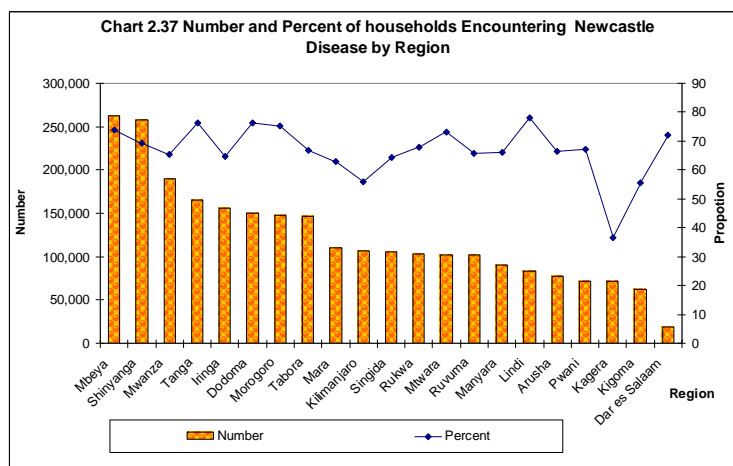
2.4.1.3 Tsetse Flies Problems

The number of households reporting Tsetse flies problems was 489,601 from the Mainland representing 21 percent of all livestock rearing households. On the whole, all the regions had relatively high numbers of livestock keeping households with Tsetse flies problems. The number of livestock keeping households with tsetse problem was highest in Arusha with 55 percent followed by Dar es Salaam and Pwani (38%), Tanga (35%), Manyara (34%) and Dodoma, Mara and Morogoro with 26 Percent. (Chart 2.36). As compared to what was observed during the 2002/03 agricultural sample Census, Tsetse flies problem seem to be more prominent in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Tanga, Manyara and Dodoma.



2.4.1.4 Newcastle disease

Newcastle disease was reported in 2,631,645 livestock keeping households of which 2,578,115 were in the Mainland and 53,530 were in Zanzibar. The leading regions with the households encountering Newcastle disease include Mbeya 262,665, Shinyanga 257,498, Mwanza 189,651, Tanga 165,400, Iringa 155,483, Dodoma 150,254, Morogoro 147,741. However the regions with higher infection rates above the National Average (67%), were Lindi (78%), Tanga (76%), Dodoma (76%), Morogoro (75%), Mbeya (74%), Mtwara 73%), Dar es Salaam (72%) and Shinyanga (69%) (Chart 2.37).

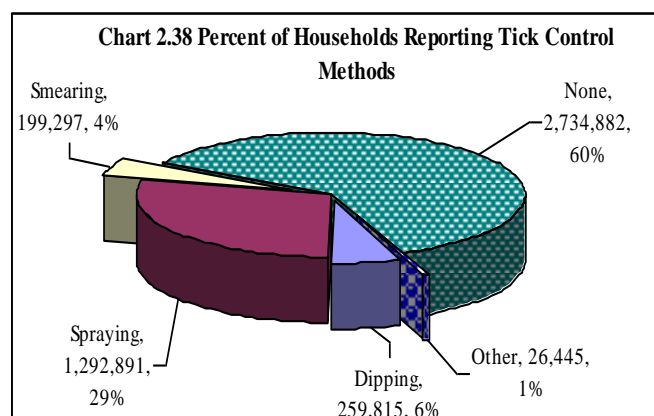


2.4.2 Specific Livestock Pest control methods

Specific Livestock Pest control methods dealt with in this section were for Tick problem, Tsetse Fly, and Newcastle Disease.

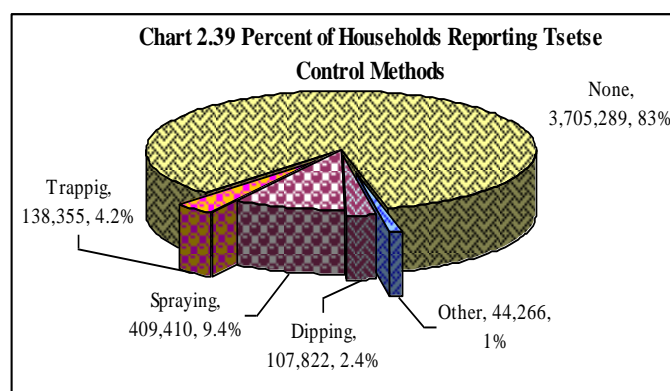
2.4.2.1 Tick Control Methods

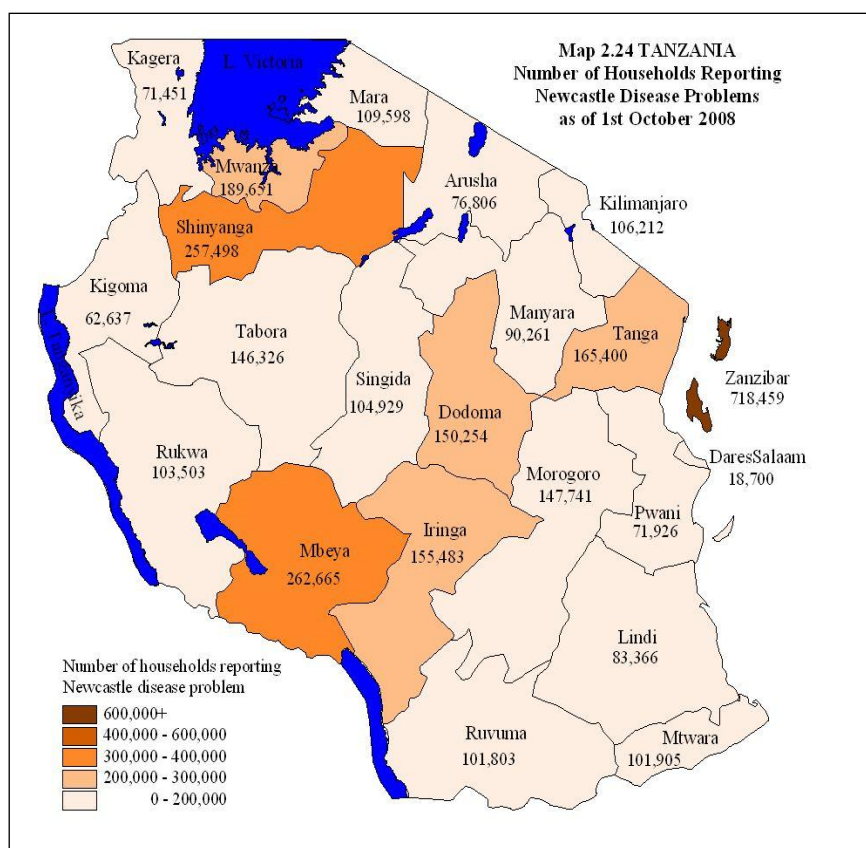
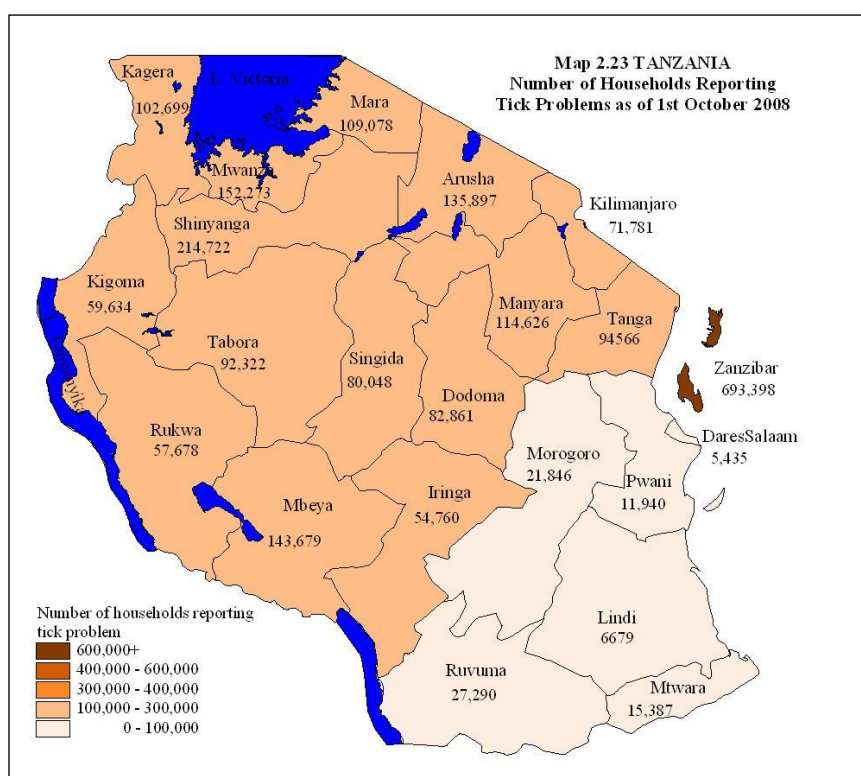
Tick born diseases were one of the most serious diseases infecting livestock. As noted earlier, high incidences of this disease were encountered in Mara, Manyara, Arusha, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, Mwanza, and Dodoma. The control methods for Tick born disease include spraying applied by 1,292,891 (29%) households; dipping, 259,815 (6%) households; smearing, 199,297 (4%) households; others, 26,445 (1%) households and those which did not practice any control method for the Tick born constituted 2,734,882 households representing 60 percent (Chart 2.38), this might be the reason for the wide spread of tick problems across the regions as noted in para 2.4.1.1.

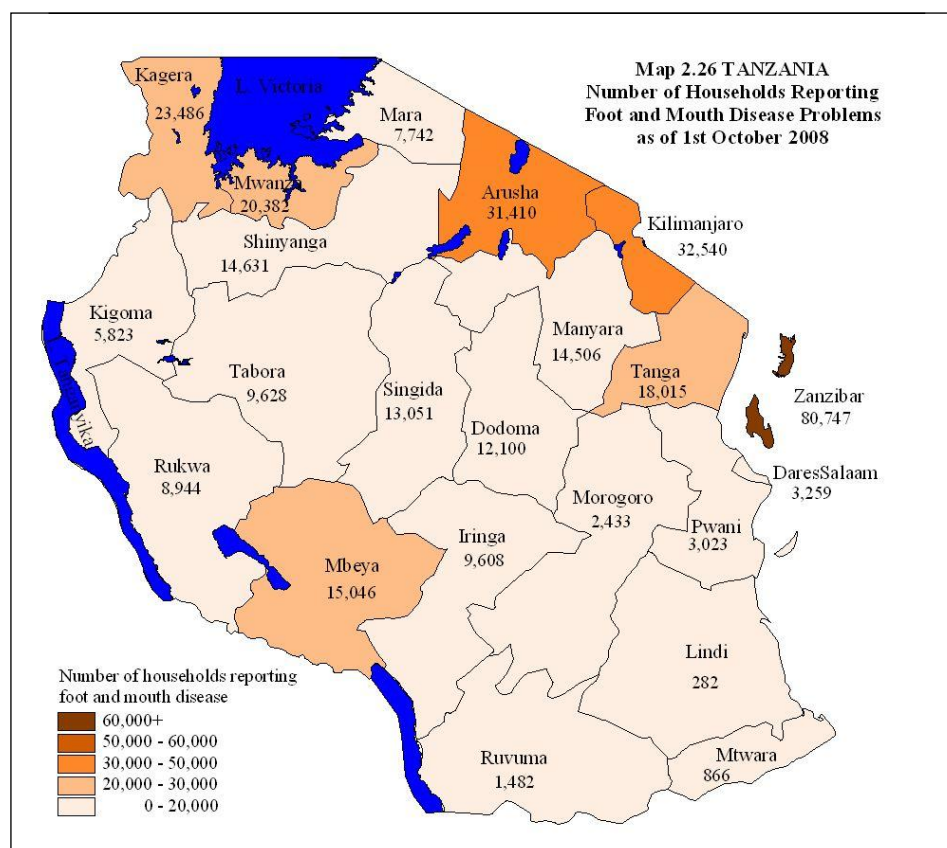
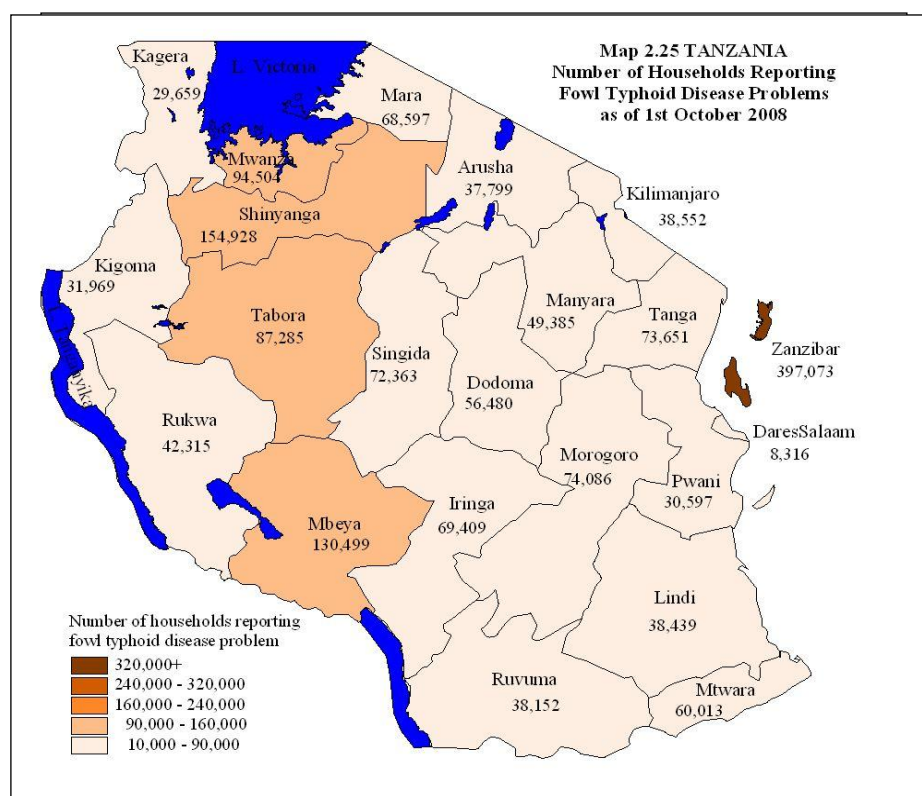


2.4.2.2 Tsetse fly Control Methods

The control methods for Tsetse fly practised by livestock raising households include spraying 409,410 (9.4%) followed by trapping 138,355 (4.2%), and Dipping 107,822 (2.4%). Other methods were practised by 44,266 (1%) of the households. Those which did not practice any control methods for the Tsetse problem include 3,705,289 (83%) of the households (Chart 2.39).

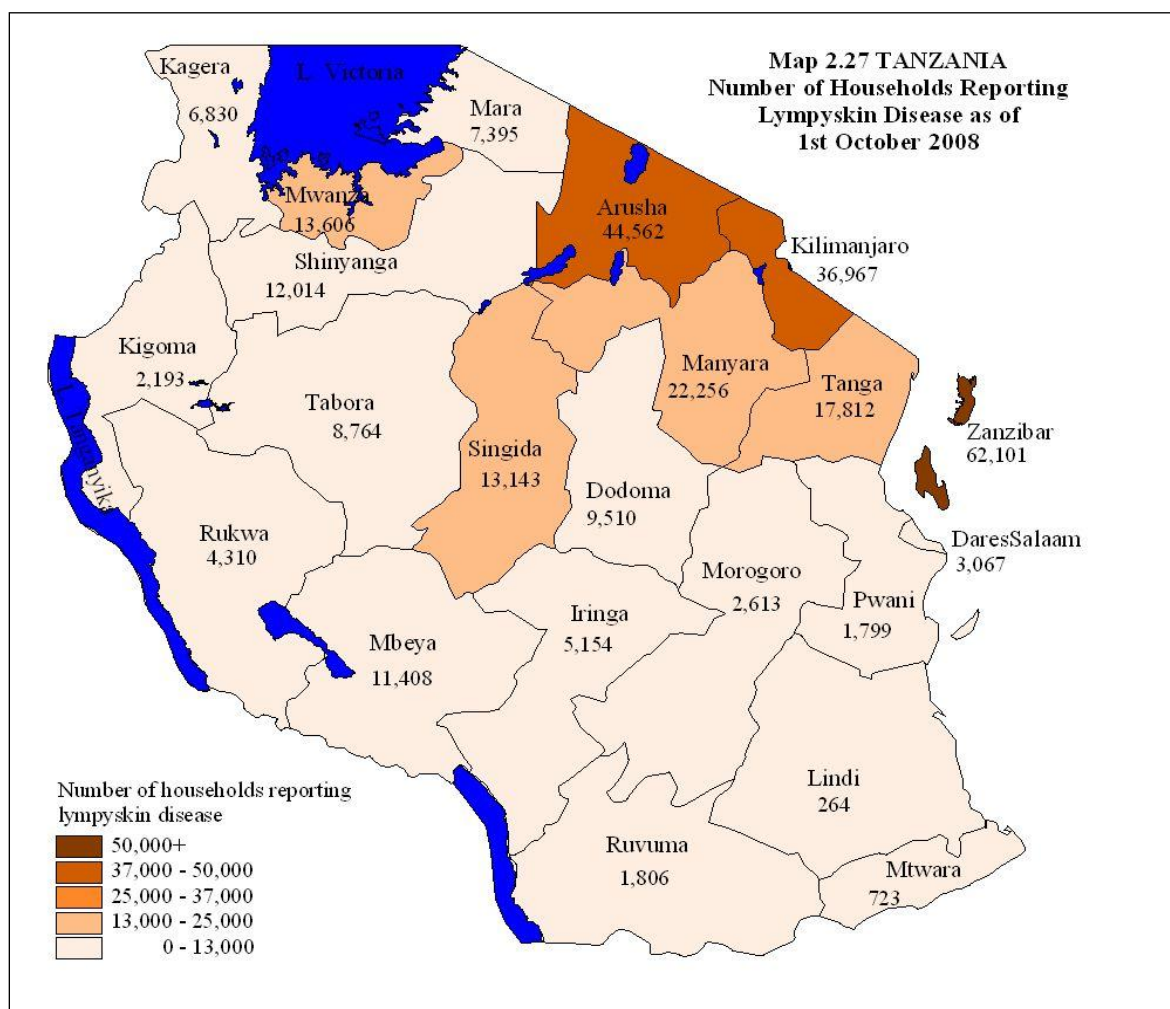
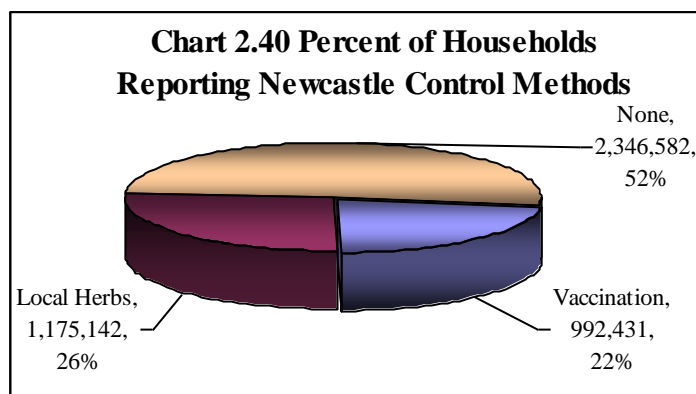






2.4.2.3 Newcastle Control Methods

Newcastle was another serious disease encountered by households raising livestock. The mostly affected regions were in Mbeya, Shinyanga, Mwanza, and Tanga regions. The affected households were noted to use mainly two control methods namely, Local Herbs used by 1,175,142 households representing 26 percent, and Vaccination which was used by 992,431 households representing 22 percent. Households found not using any control method for the Newcastle disease were 2,346,582 or 52 percent (Chart 2.40).



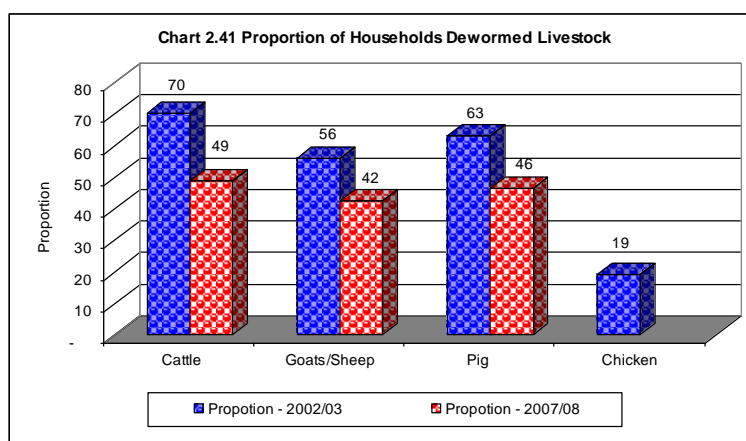
2.4.3 Deworming practices

It is estimated that 2,109,724 of livestock keeping households deworm their livestock (2,018,610 on the Mainland and 28,113 in Zanzibar during 2007/08 agricultural year). This represents 46.5 percent of the total

Table 2.12 Number and Proportion of Households Dewormed Livestock by Livestock type

Households/Prpotion	Cattle		Goat/Sheep		Pig		Chicken	
	202/03	2007/08	202/03	2007/08	202/03	2007/08	202/03	2007/08
Households Deworming Livestock	620,652	1,194,220	585,216	981,171	161,715	330,750	.	729,353
Livestok Keepes	1,272,584	1,698,580	1,377,839	1,745,970	348,377	522,025	.	3,802,125
Propotion	49	70	42	56	46	63	.	19

livestock raising households. The number and proportion of households practicing deworming of livestock varied by species of livestock, (table 2.11 and chart 2.41). Cattle exhibited high proportion (70% in 2002/03 compared to 49% in 2007/08) followed by pigs (63% in 2002/03 compared to 46% in 2007/08), goats/sheep (56% in 2002/03 compared to 42% in 2007/08) and lastly, chicken (19% in 2007/08). In general, there seems to be a decrease in deworming practice between the two censuses.



Most of the deworming was practised in Arusha, 174,354 (93 %) households, Tanga 218,528 (89 %) Manyara (67%), Dar es Salaam 16,414 (58%) of the total households. Deworming was least practised in Pwani (16%), Lindi (16%) and Rukwa (31%) while in Zanzibar, it was practised by less than 50% of the households. (Table 2.11).

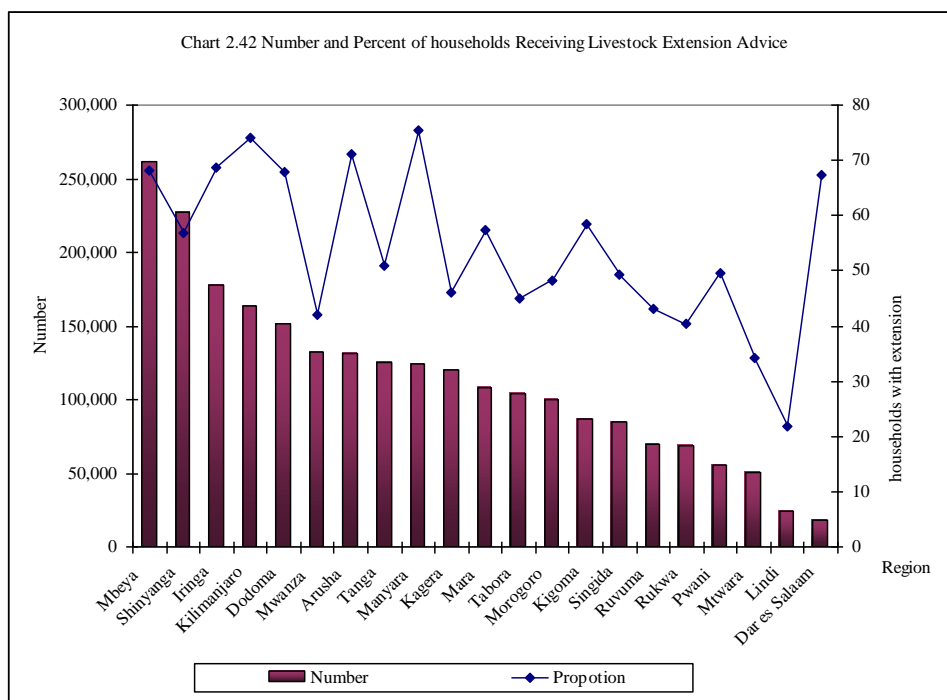
Table 2.13 Number of Households Deworming and Not Deworming by Region

Region	Deworming Livestock		Not Deworming Livestock			
	Number	%	Number	%	Total Livestock Keepers	%
Dodoma	76,344	33	152,735	67	229,079	100
Arusha	174,354	93	12,507	7	186,861	100
Kilimanjaro	178,331	81	42,164	19	220,495	100
Tanga	218,528	89	28,333	11	246,861	100
Morogoro	54,361	25	159,550	75	213,911	100
Pwani	19,126	16	97,753	84	116,878	100
Dar es Salaam	16,414	58	11,927	42	28,341	100
Lindi	17,680	16	93,520	84	111,199	100
Mtwara	38,070	25	115,202	75	153,272	100
Ruvuma	83,642	50	82,288	50	165,931	100
Iringa	145,622	55	121,051	45	266,673	100
Mbeya	190,313	49	198,926	51	389,239	100
Singida	71,523	39	110,117	61	181,640	100
Tabora	84,174	36	151,540	64	235,713	100
Rukwa	53,001	31	115,957	69	168,958	100
Kigoma	72,826	46	83,823	54	156,649	100
Shinyanga	161,278	39	256,254	61	417,532	100
Kagera	104,416	39	164,675	61	269,091	100
Mwanza	119,893	37	202,967	63	322,859	100
Mara	87,867	46	101,713	54	189,580	100
Manyara	113,846	67	54,879	33	168,725	100
MAINLAND	2,081,610	46	2,357,879	54	4,439,489	100
North Unguja	5,255	29	12,254	71	17,510	100
South Unguja	5,863	44	7,397	56	13,260	100
Urban West	5,778	42	6,971	58	12,748	100
North Pemba	6,035	23	19,556	77	25,591	100
South Pemba	5,182	23	17,089	77	22,272	100
ZANZIBAR	28,113	27	63,267	73	91,380	100
Total	2,109,724	47	2,421,146	53	4,530,870	100

2.5 Livestock Extension Services

2.5.1 Extension Services Outreach

In Tanzania Mainland the number of livestock rearing households that received extension service was, 2,388,056 (55%), while in Zanzibar, the number was 23,336 households, representing 26 percent of all livestock rearing households. However, in the Mainland, there were large regional differences. The regions with higher proportions of households receiving extension advice were Manyara (75%), Kilimanjaro (74%), Arusha (71%), Iringa (69%), Mbeya (68%), Dodoma (68%). On the other hand the regions



with the lowest proportion of households receiving extension service were Tabora (45%), Ruvuma (43%), Mwanza (42%), Rukwa (40%), Mtwara (34%), Lindi (22%) (Chart 2.42, Map 2.34). When compared to 2002/03 Agriculture Sample Census results, the proportion of households receiving Livestock extension has increased from 15.7 to 55 percent in Tanzania Mainland while in Zanzibar the proportion has increased from 9 to 26 percent.

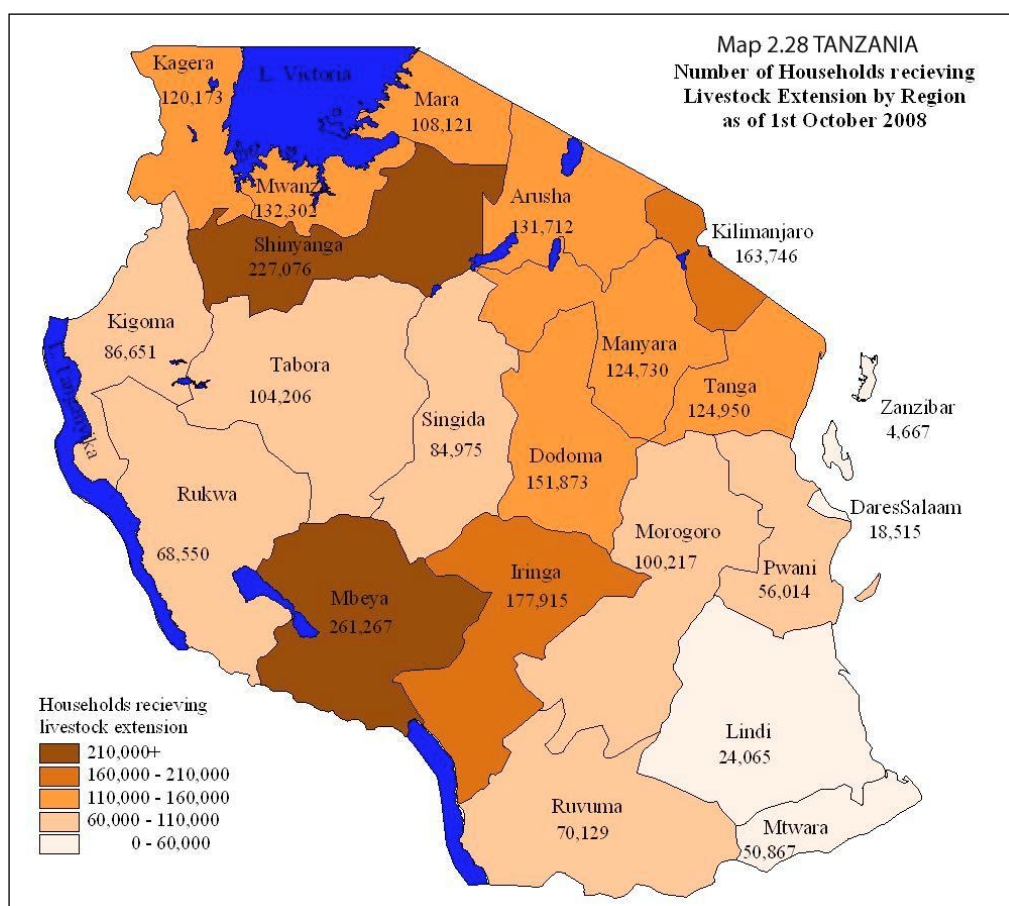
2.5.2 Sources of Extension

The main source of livestock extension services is the Government with 90.5 percent of households receiving advice. Other sources of advice came from neighbours (12.5%), Non Governmental Organisation (NGOs) and Radios/TVs/Newspapers (12.1%), Cooperatives (3.7%), while large scale farms contributed (3.3%), Table 2.12

Table 2.14 Number of Households receiving Livestock advice (overall) By Source of Extension and Region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension												Number of Household receiving Extension
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	141,677	93.3	17,029	11.2	5,018	3.3	5,135	3.4	34,387	22.6	17,190	11.3	151,873
Arusha	124,493	94.5	32,845	24.9	6,238	4.7	5,906	4.5	14,277	10.8	14,792	11.2	131,712
Kilimanjaro	155,916	95.2	24,413	14.9	15,598	9.5	7,576	4.6	34,958	21.3	24,680	15.1	163,746
Tanga	113,735	91.0	9,953	8.0	2,572	2.1	1,522	1.2	6,269	5.0	13,095	10.5	124,950
Morogoro	84,221	84.0	11,931	11.9	1,897	1.9	1,267	1.3	10,860	10.8	13,229	13.2	100,217
Pwani	50,930	90.9	4,806	8.6	1,699	3.0	2,200	3.9	10,366	18.5	4,364	7.8	56,014
Dar es Salaam	15,334	82.8	2,308	12.5	307	1.7	1,385	7.5	2,795	15.1	2,835	15.3	18,515
Lindi	21,227	88.2	1,330	5.5	669	2.8	421	1.7	1,397	5.8	2,364	9.8	24,065
Mtwara	44,837	88.1	3,417	6.7	2,523	5.0	729	1.4	5,879	11.6	7,361	14.5	50,867
Ruvuma	58,994	84.1	6,112	8.7	876	1.2	397	0.6	8,335	11.9	9,029	12.9	70,129
Iringa	166,589	93.6	18,740	10.5	6,231	3.5	2,076	1.2	9,222	5.2	15,712	8.8	177,915
Mbeya	229,357	87.8	22,808	8.7	9,878	3.8	6,589	2.5	26,855	10.3	45,228	17.3	261,267
Singida	81,001	95.3	5,178	6.1	1,109	1.3	1,404	1.7	8,761	10.3	8,545	10.1	84,975
Tabora	93,113	89.4	15,825	15.2	8,617	8.3	13,926	13.4	24,359	23.4	18,581	17.8	104,206
Rukwa	57,873	84.4	6,905	10.1	702	1.0	1,706	2.5	10,496	15.3	12,972	18.9	68,550
Kigoma	76,296	88.1	12,245	14.1	2,769	3.2	1,543	1.8	7,241	8.4	6,850	7.9	86,651
Shinyanga	211,141	93.0	25,542	11.2	6,799	3.0	9,287	4.1	19,819	8.7	15,296	6.7	227,076
Kagera	100,657	83.8	14,718	12.2	3,860	3.2	3,560	3.0	10,941	9.1	23,884	19.9	120,173
Mwanza	123,225	93.1	14,628	11.1	2,929	2.2	3,627	2.7	13,475	10.2	13,416	10.1	132,302
Mara	97,737	90.4	18,550	17.2	3,877	3.6	1,558	1.4	17,044	15.8	8,238	7.6	108,121
Manyara	119,774	96.0	19,576	15.7	4,543	3.6	4,779	3.8	10,474	8.4	19,100	15.3	124,730
Mainland	2,168,128	90.8	288,858	12.1	88,709	3.7	76,593	3.2	288,211	12.1	296,759	12.4	2,388,056
North Unguja	3,398	61.5	474	8.6	413	7.5	773	14.0	1,423	25.7	1,675	30.3	5,526
South Unguja	2,894	57.9	1,024	20.5	339	6.8	1,161	23.3	645	12.9	1,271	25.5	4,994
Urban West	2,041	39.2	1,444	27.7	314	6.0	1,036	19.9	1,413	27.1	1,444	27.7	5,212
North Pemba	2,834	72.4	417	10.7	0	0.0	204	5.2	337	8.6	504	12.9	3,912
South Pemba	2,620	71.0	333	9.0	0	0.0	89	2.4	677	18.3	339	9.2	3,692
Zanzibar	13,786	59.1	3,692	15.8	1,066	4.6	3,264	14.0	4,494	19.3	5,234	22.4	23,336
Total	2,181,914	90.5	292,550	12.1	89,775	3.7	79,857	3.3	292,705	12.1	301,993	12.5	2,411,391

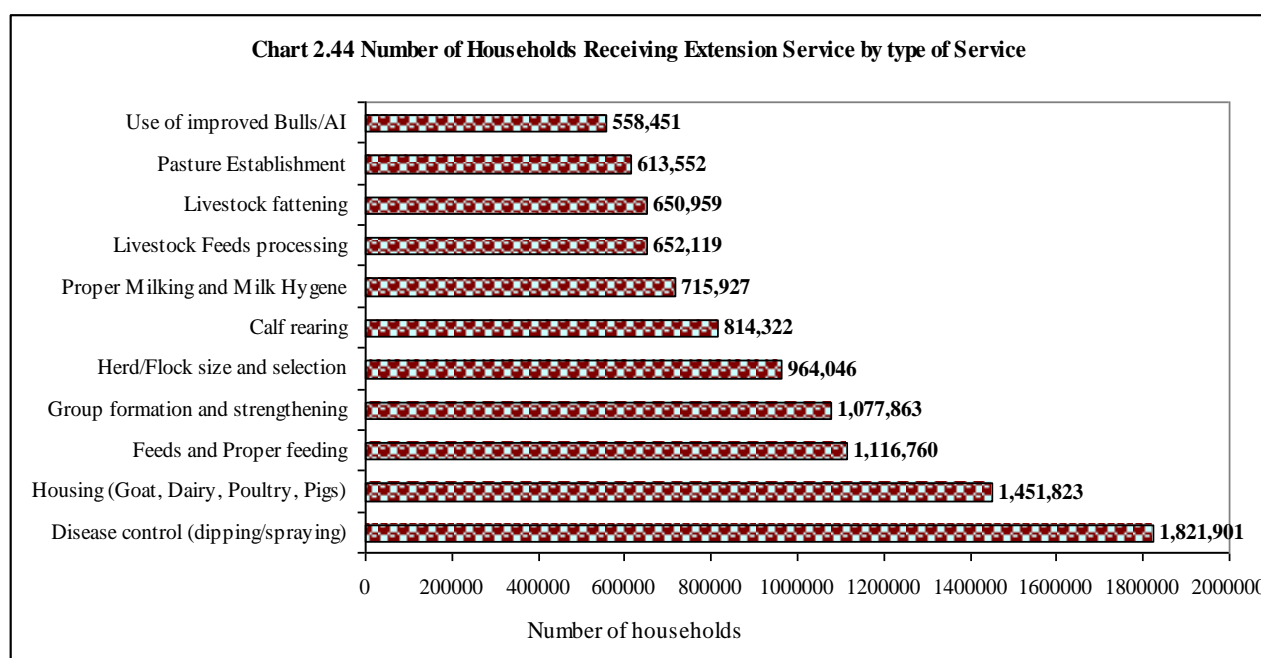
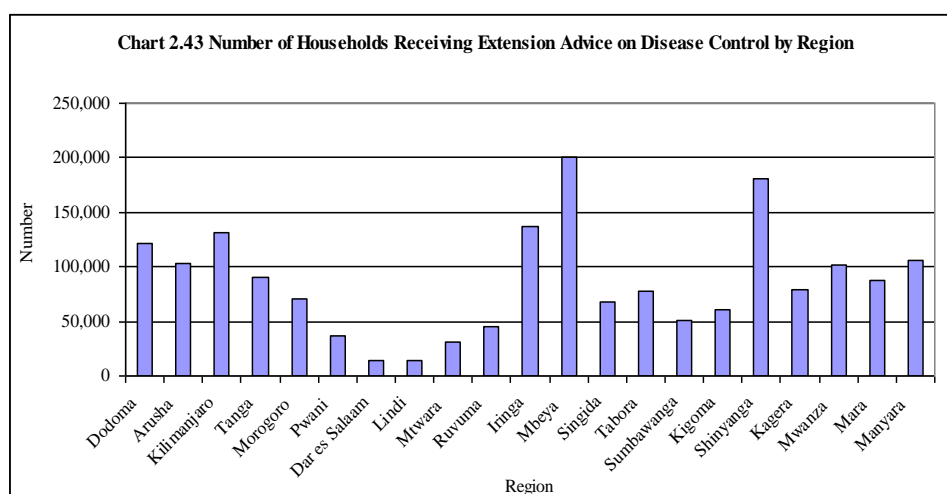
¹The reader should take a note that this was a multiple response question. The responses for the different sources of livestock extension services cannot add up as this provides duplicate responses.



There was a slight variation across regions except for Arusha (24.9%), Mara (17.2%), Manyara (15.7%) and Tabora (15.2%) where NGOs and Development Project Extension Services were more prevalent apart from government. and in Tabora (23.4%), Dodoma (22.6%) and Kilimanjaro (21.3%) where Radios/TVs/Newspapers Extension Services were more significant than in other regions. Involvement of large scale Farmers in providing extension services is extremely low in other regions. However, Tabora (13.4%) had more Extension Services provided by Large Scale Farms to smallholders than in other regions (Table 2.12).

2.5.3 Types of extension messages

Disease control was the most extension advice provided followed by housing and proper feeding (chart 2.44). There was little variation in the provision of other types of extension messages (Chart 2.43). Households in Mbeya Shinyanga, Iringa and Kilimanjaro received more extension advice on disease than in the remaining regions. Pwani, Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara had very little advice on disease management

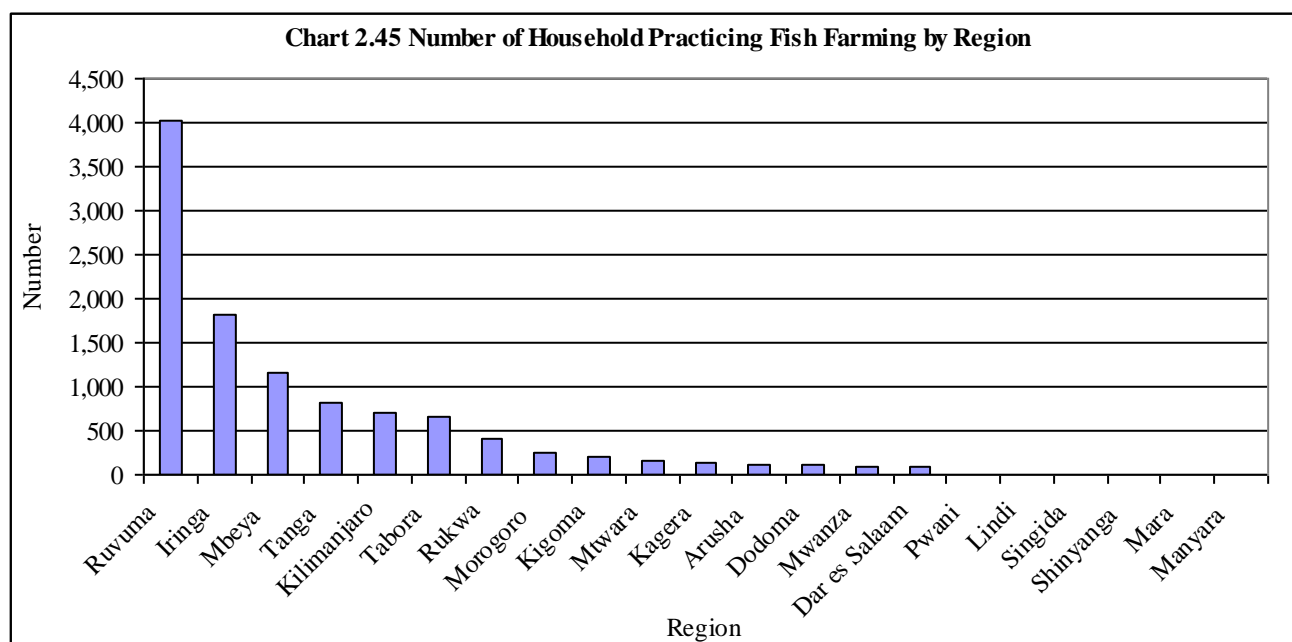


2.6 Fish Farming

Very few households practiced Fish farming in the Mainland (0.2 %) and Zanzibar (0.02%). This is almost the same trend as it was observed during the 2002/03 Agricultural Sample Census. The types of fish considered in the survey include; Tilapia, Milk Fish, Prawns, and Oyster.

2.6.1 Fish Production

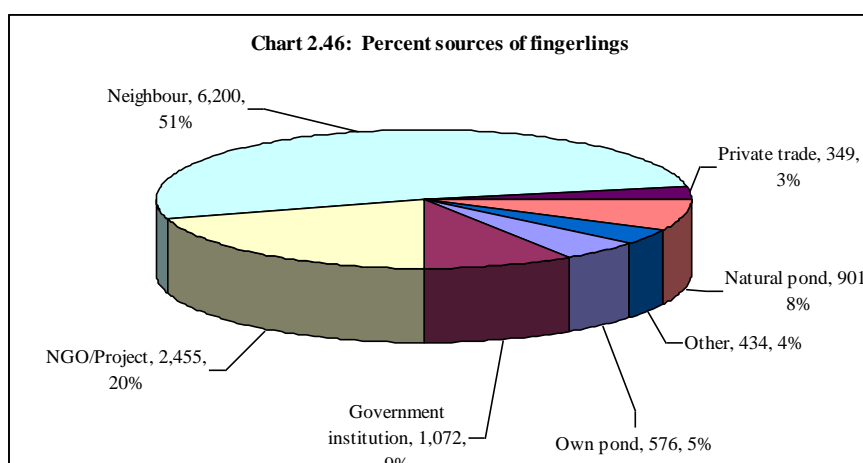
The number of fish stock farmed by type for the Mainland includes Tilapia (99.4%). Other species of fish farmed include Milk Fish, Prawns and Crabs whose total number when combined together amounted to 0.6 percent.



Regions with highest number of households practising fish farming include Ruvuma (37%), Iringa (17%), Mbeya (11%), Tanga (8%), Kilimanjaro (7%) and Tabora (6%). Rukwa, Morogoro, Kigoma, Mtwara, Kagera and Arusha were moderate producers with (3.83%), (2.28%), (1.97%), (1.42%), (1.37%) and (1.13%) of the total households practising fish farming respectively. The remaining regions had insignificant level of fish production (Chart 2.45, Map 3.35). The trend is similar to the 2002/2003 Agricultural Census.

2.6.2. Source of fingerlings

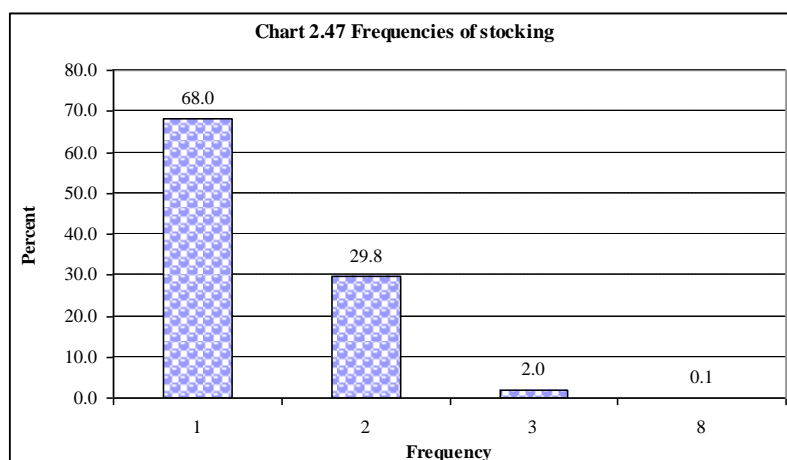
The main source of fingerlings was from the neighbours (51%) followed by NGOs/Development projects (20%), Government (9%), natural pond (8%), Own pond (5%), other (4%), and Private sector (3%) (Chart 2.46). Eight regions: Dodoma, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Rukwa, Kigoma, Shinyanga, Mara and Manyara totally dependent on NGOs and



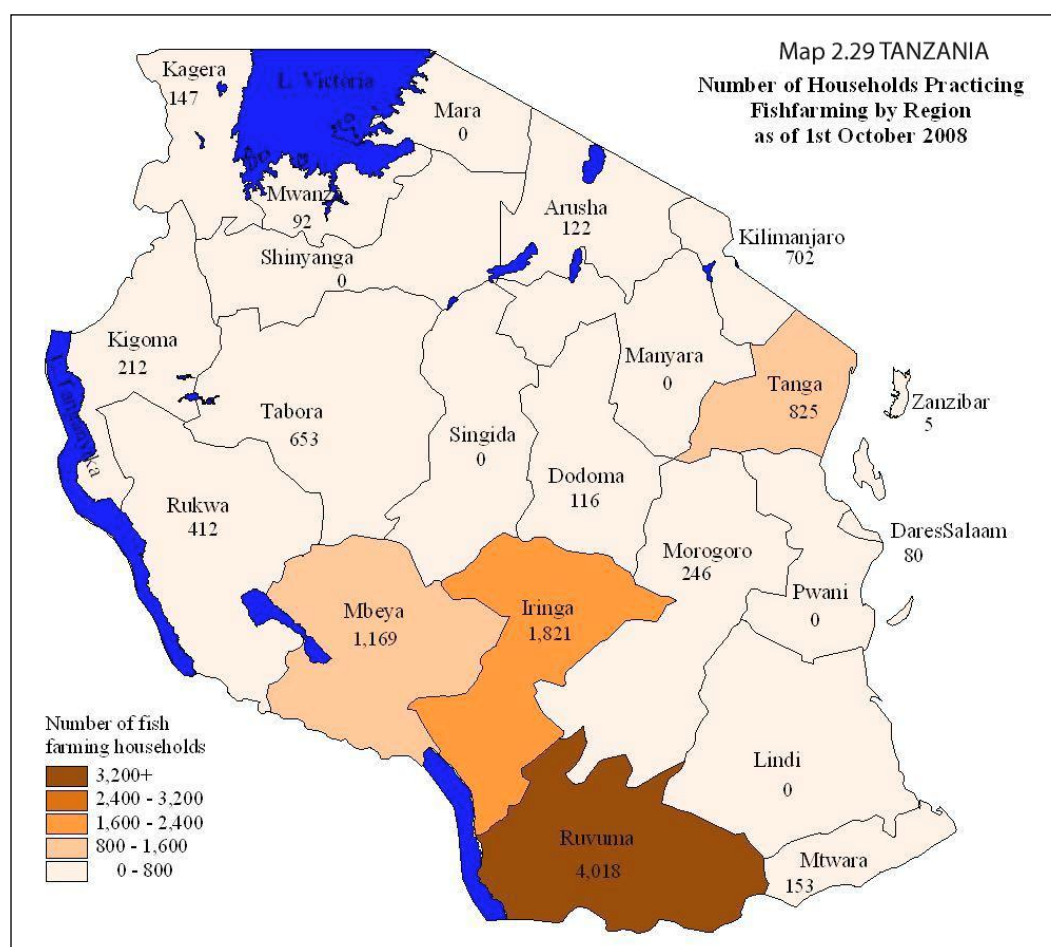
Government institutions as a source of fingerlings. The two major fish farming regions, Ruvuma and Mbeya rely mainly on their neighbours for their fingerlings.

2.6.3 Frequencies of stocking

Most of the fish farmers (68%) stock their ponds once per year. Those who stock twice per year are 29.8 percent while two percent stock three times per year and 0.1 percent more than three times per year (Chart 2.47). The number of those who stocked fish once per year has increased from 65% in 2002/2003 agricultural year to 68% according to the 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census, while the number of those who stocked more than three times has decreased from 4.5% in 2003 to 0.1% in 2007/08 agricultural year.

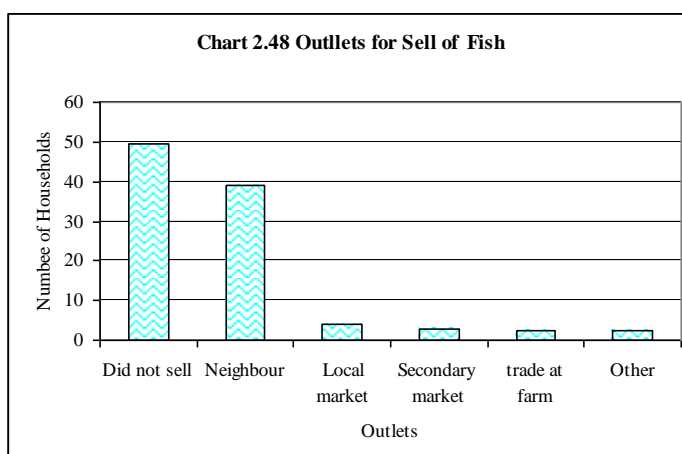


Ruvuma had the highest number of households (2,743) stocking once per year and 1,482 stocking twice per year, followed by Iringa, 1,053 households stocking once per year and 689 households stocking twice, while Mbeya had 1,010 households stocking once a year and 159 households stocking twice a year.



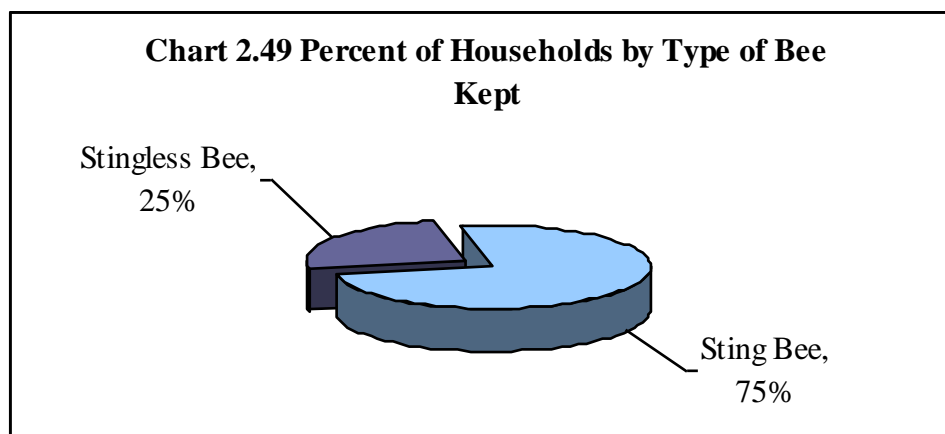
2.6.4 Outlets for Selling Fish

The quantity of fish produced in Tanzania was 1,154 tonnes out of which 1,122 tonnes (97%) were sold. This indicates that fish farming can be a good source of cash income and livelihood for the rural agricultural households. Most fish farmers (49%) did not sell fish and the fish produced in these households were used for home consumption. For those households that sold fish, most of the fish was sold to the neighbours and this was followed by local markets (8%), Secondary markets (6%) and traders at the farm (5%). The remaining 5 percent was sold to other selling locations (Chart 2.48).



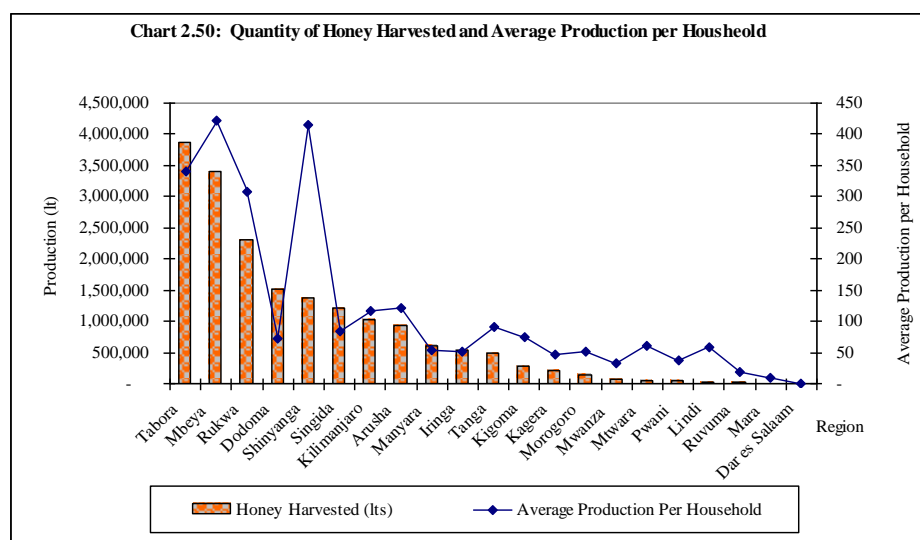
2.7 Bee Keeping

Bee keeping is practised both in Tanzania Mainland and in Tanzania Zanzibar. Two types of beehives are used: the improved type and the local type which is mostly used by the bee keepers. About 75% of the bee keeping households were engaged in sting bee and 25% were engaged in stingless bee keeping. (Chart 2.49).



2.7.1 Honey Production

The total number of households involved in honey production was 129,314, which represents 2% of the total number of households involved in agricultural production. Out of the total number of households involved in honey production, 99% were in Tanzania Mainland

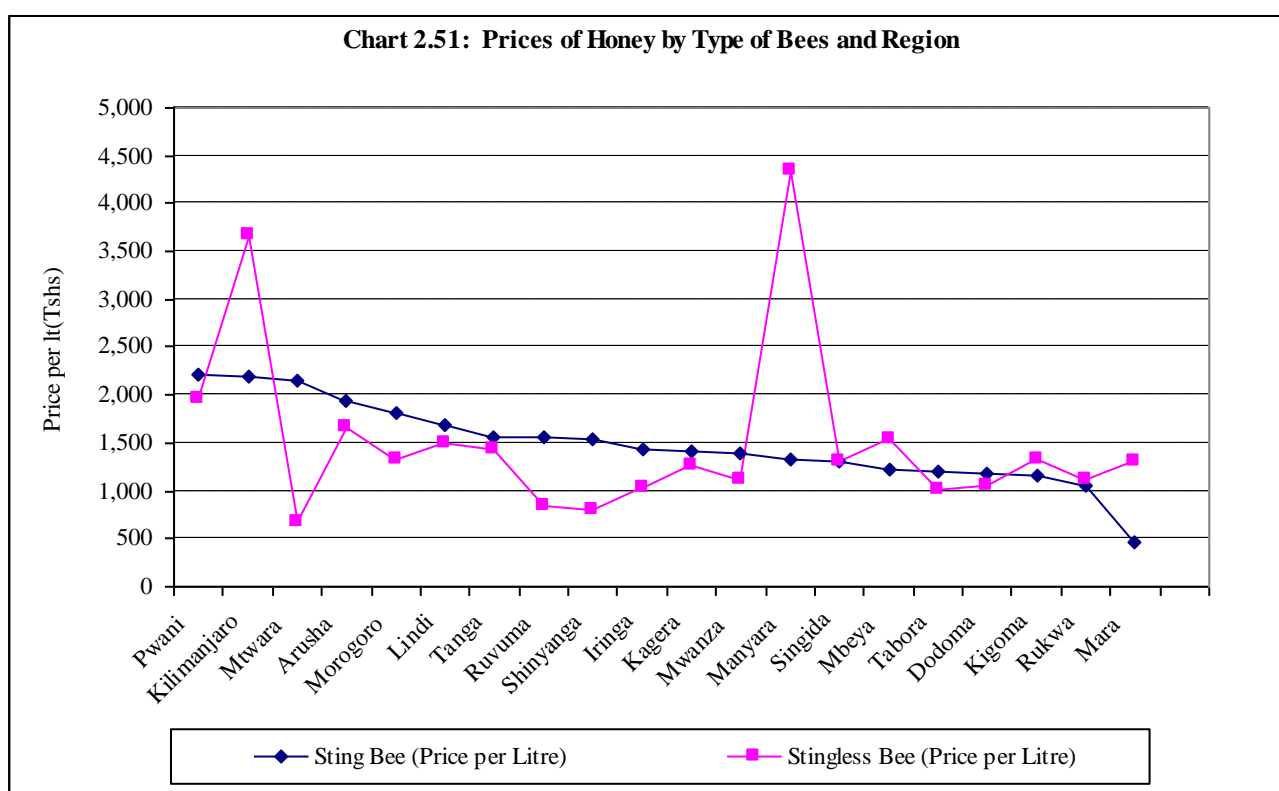


and 1 % was in Tanzania Zanzibar.

The leading regions in honey production include Tabora which produced 3,861,806 litres (21.3%), with an average of 340 litres per household, followed by Mbeya which produced 3,395,109 litres (18.7%), with an average of 421 litres per household and Rukwa which produced 2,311,370 litres (12.7%), with an average of 309 litres per household, Dodoma which produced 1,509,673 litres (8.3%), with an average of 72 litres per household, Shinyanga which produced 1,379,826 litres (7.6%), with an average of 416 litres per household. Singida which produced 1,201,659 litres (6.6%) with an average of 85 litres per household, and Kilimanjaro which produced 1,024,937 litres (5.6%), with an average of 124 litres per household (Chart 2.50). The regions with least production in honey include Mara, Ruvuma, Lindi and Pwani which together produced a total of 106,070 litres.

2.7.2 Prices of Honey

The prices of honey from sting and stingless bee varied widely within and between regions. In Kilimanjaro, honey from stingless bee was sold at 1.7 times higher than from sting bees. Higher prices of stingless bee



honey were also observed in Manyara and Mara region. In Morogoro, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Iringa and Shinyanga the prices of honey from stingless bee were lower than those from sting bees. In the remaining regions, the prices were almost equal. As would have been expected, the regions with lowest honey production had higher prices of honey per litre especially from stingless bee. Pwani sold honey from sting bees at Tsh. 2,215 per litre and Tsh.1, 956 from stingless bee, while Mtwara sold at Tsh. 2,142 per litre from sting bee as opposed to 675 per litre from stingless bee. In Kilimanjaro, honey from stingless bee was sold at Tsh. 3,673 per litre while the price from sting bees was Tsh. 2,185 per litre, and Arusha sold at 1,932 per litre from sting bees as opposed to 1,670 per litre from stingless bee (Chart 2.51)

3. CONCLUSION

The 2007/08 Agricultural Sample Census collected large amounts of data on crop and livestock production and productivity, input use, agro-processing and storage, farmers' access to services, access to social infrastructure, rural demographics, poverty and livelihood. The analysis on livestock sector contained in this report focuses on livestock numbers by specie, regional distribution of livestock, productivity, livestock diseases, access to services and contribution to crop production. Data for the 2007/08 Census is compared with the previous National Censuses data so as to identify any structural changes between the census periods. The main livestock species kept by smallholder farmers include cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken. In 2007/08 Agricultural Census, there were about 2.3 million households which kept livestock.

In the surveyed households, cattle were the most dominant specie followed by goats, sheep and pigs. The respective numbers and percentages were 21,280,875(48%) for cattle, 15,154,121(34%) for goats, 5,715,549(14%) for sheep and 1,584,411 (3%) for pigs. Most of the livestock (99%) were kept by the smallholder sector. The contribution of large scale farms being less than 1%.

The number of cattle in the Mainland was 21,125,251 while in Zanzibar it was 155,624. Of the 1,698,580 cattle keeping households, 72 percent kept between 1 and 10 heads of cattle. The average number of cattle, goats and sheep per household were 13, 9 and 9 respectively; while for chicken the average was 12 chicken. The contribution of Large Scale Farms to the total livestock number was rather small.

Most of the livestock were raised in the Northern regions mainly Shinyanga and Arusha with a total of 4.2 million and 2.5 million livestock units respectively. The two regions were followed by Tabora, Mwanza, Manyara, Mara and Singida with about 2.0 million units each. The cattle population is mainly dominated by the indigenous type (96.2%), while the improved beef and dairy breeds contributed 0.9 percent and 2.9 percent respectively in the Mainland. When compared to the 2002/2003 Agricultural Census, the population of cattle has increased from 16,999,793 to 21,280,875 in 2007/08, representing an increase of about 20% giving an average annual growth rate of about 4 percent over the five year period. On average, 12 heads of cattle were kept per household.

The improved cattle trend shows that, between 1995 and 2003, the growth rate for dairy and beef cattle were 5 percent and 4.1 percent respectively. Between 1999 and 2003, there was a general drop in the rate of growth of both dairy and beef cattle. In the period between 2003 and 2008, both types of cattle showed a positive trend with that of beef being more than twice that of the dairy cattle. Milk production from cows has increased from 4.3 million litres in 2007 /2008 to 4.6 million litres in 2002/2008. Moreover, milk production dropped from an average of 6 and 4 litres per household during the wet and dry seasons in 2002 /2003 agricultural year to 3 and 2 litters per household in the 2007/2008 agricultural year in the same seasons. This drop is likely to have resulted from periodic droughts.

The general trend is an increase in goat population over the past 13 years, particularly in the Mainland. The number of goats has increased from 10,628,401 to 15,085,150 a 30% increase during the period 1995 to 2008 representing an equivalent of about 2.5 percent growth rate per annum between 1995 to 2008 and a growth rate of 5.11% between 2003 and 2008. The average number of goats per household in the 2007/08 agricultural census was 9 goats, an increase of approximately one goat when compared to 2002/03 agricultural census.

Over the same period of 13 years (1995-2008), there has been a steady increase in the number of sheep from about 3.4 million to 5.7 million heads. This represents an average annual increase of 3.8 percent. In the period (1995-1999), the growth rate was almost zero, however, in the following years, the growth rate has improved to 7.7% during the period between 2003 and 2008. This could be attributed to an increase in the number of households raising sheep from 496,094 households in 2002 /2003 to 638,679 households in 2007 /2008 agricultural year.

Chicken were the dominant specie in most of the households. In the Mainland, there were about 42.6 million chicken of which 96% were local, 2.7% were layers and 1.3% were broilers. The number of households keeping layers was 28711 and that of broilers was 13,986. In contrast, 78,428 households in Zanzibar kept 932,332 local chicken, of which, 11.7% being layers and 1.5% broilers. The annual growth rate of the chicken population was 5.1% between the period 2002/2003 to 2007/2008. This increase is largely due to the increase in the number of local chicken.

Despite the general trend in the improvement of livestock numbers across the species, diseases especially the Tick Borne Disease (TBD) have remained problematic. The disease was reported by 37.4% of the livestock keeping households. Shinyanga, Mwanza and Mbeya were the leading regions on the reported TBD incidences. Control methods were spraying (29%), dipping (10%) and smearing (9%). However, there were still a significant number of households (61%) that did not use any of the control methods. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was also among the reported diseases and has infected 252,772 livestock keeping households. Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Kagera and Mwanza were the regions which had higher incidence of FMD. Helminths and Trypanosomosis were other common problems.

For chicken, Newcastle Disease (NCD) was the most devastating disease and about 2.6 million households reported cases of NCD. Higher incidences were found in Mbeya, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tanga regions. However, only 22 percent of the households regularly vaccinated their chicks against the disease, while 26 percent used local herbs and 52 percent did not take any curative measures.

For Other Livestock, stingless bee accounted for 76 percent of the farmed bee population and honey was produced by 129,314 households representing two percent of the household involved in crop production. The leading regions in honey production include Tabora which produced 3,861,806 litres (21.3%), with an average of 340 litres per household, followed by Mbeya which produced 3,395,109 litres (18.7%), with an average of 421 litres per household and Rukwa which produced 2,311,370 litres (12.7%), with an average of 309 litres per household.

The availability of livestock services and infrastructure varied between the type of services and the region. Infrastructures were generally more accessible in urban and peri-urban areas. Regions such as Shinyanga, Mwanza which had large population of livestock, had less access to livestock services than regions such as Dar es Salaam with relatively fewer livestock. Access to livestock services is more readily in regions like Kilimanjaro and Mbeya where farming is more intensive and the infrastructures are more developed. Noteworthy, the main source of extension service is still under the government (67.6%). Other sources include NGOs and Development Projects (9%) and Cooperatives (2.7%).

Regional Profiles

The following profiles summarize the status of livestock production in major Livestock Rearing Regions.

Shinyanga Region

Shinyanga region has the largest population of livestock. It has the largest number of cattle and goats and second highest head of sheep with virtually no pigs. However, it ranked fourth from the bottom in terms of amount of cow's milk production per day probably due to the large number of unimproved indigenous cattle. The region had also the highest number of chicken population most of which were of local or indigenous type but ranked fourth in terms of number of layers kept. In terms of number of eggs produced, the region did not rank high and this indicates that most of the eggs were produced by indigenous chicken.

Considering the large number of cattle, it is encouraging to note that the incidences of diseases such as Tick Borne Diseases and Foot and Mouth Disease were lower compared to the situation of Arusha, Dodoma, and Kilimanjaro regions. Incidences of Newcastle disease were high (60%) compared to other regions.

Arusha Region

Arusha region is the second region with highest livestock units in Tanzania. However, in terms of cattle population, it ranked fourth after Shinyanga, Tabora and Mwanza regions, but was the second in the number of goats and first in terms of number of sheep. Being predominantly inhabited by pastoral communities, the number of local chicken was not much high compared to the regions practicing agro-pastoral systems such as Shinyanga and Mwanza. Likewise, the number of layers was not much and the region occupied third position after Mara and Tanga regions. Consequently, the total number of eggs produced per annum was also low. Arusha was second best on the amount of milk produced per day by cows after Shinyanga. Comparatively, Arusha experienced higher incidences of FMD and TBD and ranked second after Dodoma region.

Manyara Region

Manyara region was the third on the number of livestock units kept but was sixth in the number of cattle and was third in the number of goats and sheep after Shinyanga and Arusha regions. Similar to Arusha, Manyara region was predominantly inhabited by pastoralist. Milk production was the lowest due to the keeping of unimproved zebu cattle.

Tabora Region

Tabora region ranked fourth in the number of livestock units and second in the cattle population after Shinyanga. It was fourth in the number of goats and chicken and ranked fifth in the number of sheep. Incidences of TBD were comparably higher to Shinyanga, Mwanza, and Dodoma. However, there were fewer cases of Tsetse infections and FMD. Only 6% of the households regularly dewormed their animals as compared to 10% in Shinyanga and 8% in Mbeya. Tabora is also the leading region in terms of honey production and it produced about 4,012,730 litres of honey in 2007/08 agricultural year. The average production of honey was 341 litres per household.

Mwanza Region

Mwanza region ranked fifth in terms of livestock units but, was the third in the number of cattle and fifth in the number of goats. The region has modest number of sheep and was the ninth in position. Milk production per cow per day was also lowest due to dominance of unimproved cattle types. It also ranked low in terms of number of layers and there were virtually no pigs. Like Shinyanga, there were low incidences of TBD and FMD and Tsetse related diseases. However, incidence of Newcastle disease was high (about 60%) and comparable to most of the regions.

4. APPENDICES

Appendix I: Livestock and Poultry Tabulation List

Appendix II: Livestock and Poultry

Appendix III: Questionnaires

Appendix I: Livestock and Poultry Tabulation List

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APPENDIX II: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY TABLES**9.1.1 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of Households Rearing Cattle by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year**

Regions	Households rearing cattle		Households not rearing cattle		Total Agriculture households	Total Number of Households Rearing Livestock
	Number	%	Number	%		
Dodoma	76,145	21	282,824	79	358,969	102,865
Arusha	148,049	72	57,617	28	205,547	167,562
Kilimanjaro	145,628	60	97,080	40	242,708	185,997
Tanga	74,670	23	256,109	77	330,779	116,839
Morogoro	17,808	6	280,613	94	298,421	45,235
Pwani	10,777	6	163,746	94	174,523	28,058
Dar es Salaam	6,468	18	28,692	82	35,160	13,374
Lindi	3,015	2	163,883	98	166,898	18,177
Mtwara	3,291	1	246,081	99	249,373	35,138
Ruvuma	23,941	11	186,340	89	210,281	62,685
Iringa	57,600	19	249,029	81	306,629	88,519
Mbeya	168,859	37	285,965	63	454,824	207,028
Singida	98,881	46	118,111	54	216,992	116,524
Tabora	96,708	34	191,739	66	288,447	124,747
Rukwa	68,944	30	157,305	70	226,250	89,140
Kigoma	20,284	9	204,886	91	225,171	67,755
Shinyanga	217,587	45	267,625	55	485,212	261,150
Kagera	57,565	14	348,345	86	405,910	116,672
Mwanza	146,149	37	252,843	63	398,993	177,086
Mara	96,540	43	130,191	57	226,731	121,803
Manyara	120,249	61	78,263	39	198,513	137,902
Mainland	1,659,160	29	4,047,289	71	5,706,329	2,284,257
North Unguja	4,977	16	25,377	84	30,354	6,579
South Unguja	6,129	30	14,130	70	20,259	7,192
Urban West	4,616	25	14,036	75	18,651	6,060
North Pemba	13,242	40	19,653	60	32,895	14,284
South Pemba	10,457	35	19,578	65	30,034	11,570
Zanzibar	39,420	30	92,773	70	132,193	45,684
Total	1,698,580	29	4,140,062	71	5,838,523	2,329,942

9.1.2 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Cattle by Type and Region as of 1st October 2008

Regions	Indigenous			Improved Beef			Improved Dairy			Total		
	Number of households	Number of Cattle	Percentage	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%	Number of households	Number of Cattle	%	Number of households rearing Cattle	Number of Cattle	%
Dodoma	75,878	1,166,715	98.4	876	15,313	1.3	1,617	3,473	0.3	76,145	1,185,501	100
Arusha	124,977	1,716,514	94.6	4,633	18,486	1.0	31,841	78,637	4.3	148,049	1,813,637	100
Kilimanjaro	73,788	321,171	65.0	6,598	10,980	2.2	76,306	161,984	32.8	145,628	494,135	100
Tanga	62,306	688,114	94.0	1,222	2,377	0.3	16,728	41,639	5.7	74,670	732,130	100
Morogoro	15,818	628,475	98.2	417	1,874	0.3	2,297	9,414	1.5	17,808	639,764	100
Pwani	7,162	225,610	88.4	396	1,141	0.4	4,711	28,507	11.2	10,777	255,258	100
Dar es Salaam	1,091	6,108	18.9	929	1,919	5.9	5,750	24,372	75.2	6,468	32,398	100
Lindi	1,854	26,450	85.9	45	135	0.4	1,289	4,199	13.6	3,015	30,784	100
Mtwara	3,172	17,415	96.1	153	305	1.7	275	394	2.2	3,291	18,115	100
Ruvuma	20,286	61,768	82.0	672	1,420	1.9	4,798	12,177	16.2	23,941	75,366	100
Iringa	54,325	459,275	96.7	938	1,498	0.3	5,279	14,258	3.0	57,600	475,031	100
Mbeya	135,544	787,912	90.5	3,598	9,582	1.1	37,660	72,724	8.4	168,859	870,218	100
Singida	98,701	1,584,313	99.7	396	1,115	0.1	657	3,409	0.2	98,881	1,588,837	100
Tabora	96,511	2,123,645	99.6	322	7,075	0.3	1,024	2,370	0.1	96,708	2,133,090	100
Rukwa	67,731	799,700	99.4	337	562	0.1	2,027	4,149	0.5	68,944	804,411	100
Kigoma	19,552	154,000	97.7	359	505	0.3	848	3,077	2.0	20,284	157,581	100
Shinyanga	216,875	3,635,260	99.6	1,538	10,573	0.3	2,552	5,419	0.1	217,587	3,651,251	100
Kagera	46,486	813,212	97.1	129	129	0.0	13,275	23,863	2.9	57,565	837,204	100
Mwanza	145,461	1,970,901	99.7	917	2,277	0.1	1,332	3,794	0.2	146,149	1,976,971	100
Mara	96,260	1,682,569	99.5	677	5,671	0.3	1,193	2,877	0.2	96,540	1,691,118	100
Manyara	118,582	1,648,488	99.2	844	2,115	0.1	4,540	11,848	0.7	120,249	1,662,452	100
Mainland	1,482,359	20,517,616	97.1	25,995	95,053	0.4	215,997	512,583	2.4	1,659,160	21,125,251	100
North Unguja	4,945	22,920	96.7	0	.	.	196	790	3.3	4,977	23,710	100
South Unguja	5,916	30,418	93.7	0	.	.	746	2,053	6.3	6,129	32,471	100
Urban West	4,490	19,342	91.5	0	.	.	659	1,790	8.5	4,616	21,132	100
North Pemba	13,011	44,120	97.3	0	.	.	545	1,233	2.7	13,242	45,353	100
South Pemba	10,333	31,943	96.9	0	.	.	275	1,015	3.1	10,457	32,958	100
Zanzibar	38,696	148,744	95.6	0	0	0.0	2,422	6,880	4.4	39,420	155,624	100
Total	1,521,055	20,666,360	97.1	25,995	95,053	0.4	218,418	519,463	2.4	1,698,580	21,280,875	100

9.1.3 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households rearing cattle, Head of Cattle and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year - National

Herd size	Cattle Rearing Households	%	Herd of Cattle	Average Per Houseold
1 - 5	861,325	50.7	2,323,902	2.7
6 - 10	350,820	20.7	2,710,081	7.7
11 - 15	169,279	10.0	2,183,557	12.9
16 - 20	96,990	5.7	1,748,543	18.0
21 - 30	89,107	5.2	2,243,759	25.2
31 - 40	41,117	2.4	1,453,761	35.4
41 - 50	24,707	1.5	1,137,085	46.0
51 - 60	17,199	1.0	958,748	55.7
61 -100	28,536	1.7	2,237,968	78.4
101 -150	9,439	0.6	1,191,886	126.3
151+	10,060	0.6	3,091,585	307.3
Total	1,698,580	100.0	21,280,875	12.5

9.1.4 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households rearing cattle, Head of Cattle and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year - TANZANIA MAINLAND

Heard Size	Cattle Rearing Households	%	Heard of Cattle	Average Per Houseold
1 - 5	829,697	50	2,240,291	3
6 - 10	344,820	21	2,666,365	8
11 - 15	168,047	10	2,167,896	13
16 - 20	96,659	6	1,742,745	18
21 - 30	88,960	5	2,240,055	25
31 - 40	41,066	2	1,452,025	35
41 - 50	24,677	1	1,135,687	46
51 - 60	17,199	1	958,748	56
61 -100	28,536	2	2,237,968	78
101 -150	9,439	1	1,191,886	126
151+	10,060	1	3,091,585	307
Total	1,659,160	100	21,125,251	13

9.1.5 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Households rearing cattle, Herd of Cattle and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year - TANZANIA ZANZIBAR

Herd Size	Cattle Rearing Households	%	Heard of Cattle	Average Per Houseold
1 - 5	31,627	80	83,610	3
6 - 10	6,001	15	43,716	7
11 - 15	1,232	3	15,662	13
16 - 20	331	1	5,797	18
21 - 30	148	0	3,704	25
31 - 40	51	0	1,736	34
41 - 50	30	0	1,398	46
Total	39,420	100	155,624	4

9.1.6 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of Cattle by Cattle Types and Category, 2007/08
Agricultural Year- National

Cattle Types	Indigeneous	Improved Beef	Improved Diary	Total Cattle	%
Castrated Bulls (Oxen)	3,788,582	6,762	18,906	3,815,893	16
Uncastrated Bulls	2,359,760	17,107	36,741	2,415,253	16
Cows	6,949,192	16,583	240,528	7,207,948	24
Steers	470,912	6,723	15,977	493,612	3
Heifers	2,944,983	20,426	82,804	3,049,857	13
Male Calves	1,920,005	9,264	58,043	1,991,486	13
Female Calves	2,232,927	5,791	66,464	2,306,826	14
Total	20,666,360	82,656	519,463	21,280,875	100

9.1.7 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of Cattle by Type and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year - TANZANIA MAINLAND

Cattle Types	Indigeneous	Improved Beef	Improved Diary	Total Cattle	%
Castrated Bulls (Oxen)	3,784,675	6,762	18,754	3,811,836	17
Uncastrated Bulls	2,332,562	17,107	36,111	2,387,425	16
Cows	6,891,131	16,583	237,236	7,146,594	24
Steers	468,550	6,723	15,832	491,105	3
Heifers	2,920,011	20,426	81,904	3,023,984	13
Male Calves	1,905,094	9,264	57,206	1,975,739	13
Female Calves	2,215,592	5,791	65,541	2,288,568	14
Total	20,517,616	82,656	512,583	21,125,251	100

9.1.8 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of Cattle by Type and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year TANZANIA ZANZIBAR

Cattle Types	Indigeneous	Improved Beef	Improved Diary	Total Cattle	%
Castrated Bulls (Oxen)	3,906	.	151	4,057	2
Uncastrated Bulls	27,197	.	630	27,828	20
Cows	58,061	.	3,292	61,354	32
Steers	2,362	.	145	2,507	2
Heifers	24,972	.	900	25,873	17
Male Calves	14,910	.	837	15,747	12
Female Calves	17,334	.	923	18,258	14
Total	148,744	.	6,880	155,624	100

9.1.9 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of indigenous Cattle by Category of cattle and region During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Uncastrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Dodoma	219,068	19	148,583	13	403,894	35	37,570	3	145,191	12	95,099	8	117,310	10	1,166,715	100
Arusha	237,644	14	180,947	11	675,516	39	48,152	3	172,695	10	190,154	11	211,404	12	1,716,514	100
Kilimanjaro	19,718	6	36,509	11	119,573	37	12,836	4	50,349	16	38,631	12	43,555	14	321,171	100
Tanga	36,935	5	66,658	10	267,204	39	16,240	2	127,482	19	86,407	13	87,188	13	688,114	100
Morogoro	140,549	22	81,056	13	166,090	26	21,077	3	113,006	18	47,620	8	59,077	9	628,475	100
Pwani	16,844	7	19,462	9	92,682	41	8,756	4	37,820	17	24,772	11	25,274	11	225,610	100
Dar es Salaam	539	9	680	11	1,762	29	303	5	1,311	21	579	9	934	15	6,108	100
Lindi	1,589	6	1,965	7	9,947	38	811	3	5,242	20	2,780	11	4,116	16	26,450	100
Mtwara	1,019	6	2,702	16	8,983	52	458	3	1,505	9	305	2	2,442	14	17,415	100
Ruvuma	4,518	7	9,930	16	25,963	42	1,958	3	6,784	11	4,956	8	7,660	12	61,768	100
Iringa	113,547	25	53,616	12	154,311	34	7,869	2	41,703	9	37,740	8	50,488	11	459,275	100
Mbeya	167,284	21	97,926	12	269,541	34	10,729	1	95,644	12	60,383	8	86,405	11	787,912	100
Singida	294,662	19	178,205	11	597,208	38	53,194	3	128,893	8	172,413	11	159,740	10	1,584,313	100
Tabora	439,295	21	232,638	11	601,684	28	50,931	2	393,741	19	186,277	9	219,080	10	2,123,645	100
Rukwa	217,334	27	76,154	10	254,775	32	10,260	1	77,290	10	72,193	9	91,694	11	799,700	100
Kigoma	6,921	4	15,617	10	61,942	40	1,319	1	32,664	21	13,684	9	21,852	14	154,000	100
Shinyanga	947,849	26	388,966	11	1,006,672	28	85,576	2	565,170	16	303,826	8	337,201	9	3,635,260	100
Kagera	57,143	7	69,258	9	379,585	47	13,060	2	126,077	16	67,974	8	100,115	12	813,212	100
Mwanza	376,946	19	216,108	11	584,516	30	36,889	2	348,566	18	175,959	9	231,918	12	1,970,901	100
Mara	252,493	15	232,225	14	620,406	37	25,453	2	248,344	15	150,161	9	153,487	9	1,682,569	100
Manyara	232,777	14	223,360	14	588,876	36	25,109	2	200,534	12	173,180	11	204,653	12	1,648,488	100
Mainland	3,784,675	18	2,332,562	11	6,891,131	34	468,550	2	2,920,011	14	1,905,094	9	2,215,592	11	20,517,616	100
North Unguja	960	4	3,412	15	9,253	40	433	2	2,524	11	2,488	11	3,850	17	22,920	100
South Unguja	708	2	5,168	17	12,711	42	479	2	5,145	17	2,974	10	3,235	11	30,418	100
Urban West	502	3	4,333	22	7,096	37	251	1	2,795	14	2,010	10	2,355	12	19,342	100
North Pemba	654	1	8,198	19	16,720	38	431	1	8,307	19	4,733	11	5,077	12	44,120	100
South Pemba	1,083	3	6,086	19	12,281	38	768	2	6,203	19	2,706	8	2,818	9	31,943	100
Zanzibar	3,906	3	27,197	18	58,061	39	2,362	2	24,972	17	14,910	10	17,334	12	148,744	100
Total	3,788,582	18	2,359,760	11	6,949,192	34	470,912	2	2,944,983	14	1,920,005	9	2,232,927	11	20,666,360	100

9.1.10 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of improved Beef Cattle by Category of cattle and region During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Uncastrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Dodoma	569	20	702	24	.	.	1,644	56	2,916	100
Arusha	1,914	10	2,102	11	3,841	21	3,731	20	3,209	17	2,279	12	1,410	8	18,486	100
Kilimanjaro	644	6	4,471	41	1,184	11	348	3	1,711	16	2,005	18	616	6	10,980	100
Tanga	167	7	553	23	476	20	206	9	616	26	136	6	223	9	2,377	100
Morogoro	625	33	1,250	67	1,874	100
Pwani	108	10	167	15	140	12	.	.	181	16	365	32	181	16	1,141	100
Dar es Salaam	174	9	344	18	238	12	37	2	414	22	355	18	358	19	1,919	100
Lindi	.	.	45	33	45	33	45	33	135	100
Mtwara	153	50	153	50	305	100
Ruvuma	132	9	266	19	30	2	81	6	.	.	355	25	556	39	1,420	100
Iringa	410	27	138	9	626	42	.	.	106	7	.	.	219	15	1,498	100
Mbeya	568	6	1,081	11	5,334	56	521	5	.	.	1,670	17	408	4	9,582	100
Singida	899	81	.	.	216	19	1,115	100
Tabora	7,075	100	7,075	100
Rukwa	450	80	112	20	562	100
Kigoma	292	58	212	42	505	100
Shinyanga	477	5	1,333	13	1,809	17	.	.	5,780	55	904	9	270	3	10,573	100
Kagera	.	.	129	100	129	100
Mwanza	.	.	793	35	1,039	46	317	14	128	6	2,277	100
Mara	.	.	4,760	84	172	3	.	.	86	2	567	10	86	2	5,671	100
Manyara	75	4	224	11	540	26	310	15	967	46	2,115	100
Mainland	6,762	8	17,107	21	16,583	20	6,723	8	20,426	25	9,264	11	5,791	7	82,656	100
North Unguja
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
Zanzibar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,762	9	17,107	23	16,583	20	6,723	5	20,426	14	9,264	18	5,791	10	82,656	100

9.1.11 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number of improved Dairy Cattle by Category of cattle and region During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Cattle Type															
	Castrated Bulls (Oxen)		Uncastrated Bulls		Cows		Steers		Heifers		Male Calves		Female Calves		Total	
	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%	Total Cattle	%
Dodoma	126	4	598	17	1,697	49	1,051	30	3,473	100
Arusha	835	1	3,966	5	40,715	52	2,933	4	10,318	13	9,685	12	10,185	13	78,637	100
Kilimanjaro	2,383	1	11,464	7	78,477	48	4,643	3	27,314	17	20,009	12	17,693	11	161,984	100
Tanga	653	2	802	2	19,355	46	1,184	3	6,462	16	7,605	18	5,578	13	41,639	100
Morogoro	879	9	509	5	4,147	44	282	3	1,980	21	603	6	1,013	11	9,414	100
Pwani	174	1	3,014	11	12,160	43	843	3	4,588	16	3,296	12	4,431	16	28,507	100
Dar es Salaam	894	4	1,376	6	13,259	54	185	1	3,607	15	2,059	8	2,991	12	24,372	100
Lindi	248	6	496	12	1,337	32	.	.	1,117	27	500	12	500	12	4,199	100
Mtwara	159	40	.	.	116	29	40	10	79	20	394	100
Ruvuma	989	8	1,806	15	4,682	38	119	1	1,074	9	1,622	13	1,886	15	12,177	100
Iringa	682	5	1,847	13	5,956	42	537	4	2,105	15	1,071	8	2,060	14	14,258	100
Mbeya	2,822	4	3,624	5	32,588	45	2,722	4	14,279	20	6,075	8	10,613	15	72,724	100
Singida	2,469	72	180	5	759	22	3,409	100
Tabora	197	8	197	8	1,600	67	126	5	197	8	56	2	.	.	2,370	100
Rukwa	347	8	639	15	2,350	57	47	1	224	5	94	2	447	11	4,149	100
Kigoma	.	.	958	31	635	21	.	.	431	14	373	12	678	22	3,077	100
Shinyanga	2,157	40	163	3	2,044	38	.	.	879	16	44	1	132	2	5,419	100
Kagera	987	4	2,857	12	9,982	42	947	4	4,263	18	1,969	8	2,859	12	23,863	100
Mwanza	911	24	383	10	1,284	34	330	9	779	21	53	1	53	1	3,794	100
Mara	.	.	280	10	516	18	.	.	479	17	140	5	1,462	51	2,877	100
Manyara	999	8	953	8	3,532	30	934	8	1,690	14	1,912	16	1,828	15	11,848	100
Mainland	18,754	4	36,111	7	237,236	46	15,832	3	81,904	16	57,206	11	65,541	13	512,583	100
North Unguja	95	12	.	.	379	48	.	.	82	10	145	18	88	11	790	100
South Unguja	.	.	138	7	1,003	49	.	.	274	13	274	13	365	18	2,053	100
Urban West	.	.	251	14	722	40	94	5	345	19	157	9	220	12	1,790	100
North Pemba	26	2	241	20	545	44	51	4	106	9	106	9	157	13	1,233	100
South Pemba	31	3	.	.	643	63	.	.	93	9	155	15	93	9	1,015	100
Zanzibar	151	2	630	9	3,292	48	145	2	900	13	837	12	923	13	6,880	100
Total	18,906	4	36,741	7	240,528	46	15,977	3	82,804	16	58,043	11	66,464	13	519,463	100

9.1.12 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Total Number Households rearing Cattle and Method of Cattle Identification by Region during, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Branding		Cattle Clan		Ear notching		Colour		Earrings		Others		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	20,452	27	2,746	4	37,378	49	11,494	15	252	0	3,824	5	76,145	100
Arusha	66,348	43	12,766	8	31,493	20	34,442	22	2,485	2	8,326	5	155,859	100
Kilimanjaro	8,427	6	16,664	11	14,238	10	93,406	63	2,377	2	14,078	9	149,189	100
Tanga	4,367	5	13,405	15	12,609	14	44,007	50	3,142	4	9,922	11	87,452	100
Morogoro	7,535	31	4,761	20	3,974	17	4,749	20	18	0	3,017	13	24,054	100
Pwani	1,392	9	2,657	17	2,087	13	5,727	36	289	2	3,589	23	15,740	100
Dar es Salaam	169	2	1,931	21	285	3	3,545	39	497	5	2,622	29	9,050	100
Lindi	452	15	808	26	124	4	1,340	43	74	2	297	10	3,094	100
Mtwara	40	1	294	9	407	12	2,053	62	79	2	417	13	3,291	100
Ruvuma	743	3	1,424	6	1,326	5	18,861	78	304	1	1,576	7	24,235	100
Iringa	2,317	3	18,049	20	3,640	4	44,114	50	1,294	1	19,478	22	88,891	100
Mbeya	20,238	10	23,947	12	6,898	3	119,893	58	3,270	2	33,279	16	207,526	100
Singida	65,321	55	14,649	12	16,424	14	8,184	7	1,470	1	12,157	10	118,205	100
Tabora	74,027	77	5,326	6	2,267	2	12,084	12	405	0	2,599	3	96,708	100
Rukwa	16,336	24	4,690	7	3,787	5	42,795	62	683	1	1,102	2	69,393	100
Kigoma	2,140	10	2,293	11	545	3	14,556	70	146	1	1,002	5	20,683	100
Shinyanga	176,012	81	12,587	6	5,308	2	16,540	8	852	0	6,418	3	217,716	100
Kagera	15,981	28	7,844	14	2,320	4	21,802	38	6,256	11	3,464	6	57,667	100
Mwanza	72,426	40	25,844	14	12,425	7	49,572	27	1,504	1	19,630	11	181,402	100
Mara	55,732	50	13,195	12	9,597	9	23,936	22	979	1	7,273	7	110,712	100
Manyara	90,988	76	4,413	4	6,914	6	13,709	11	1,048	1	3,176	3	120,249	100
Manyara	91,045	76	4,413	4	6,914	6	13,709	11	1,048	1	3,176	3	120,306	100
North Unguja	190	4	818	16	196	4	3,322	66	25	1	488	10	5,040	100
South Unguja	199	3	710	11	126	2	4,485	72	168	3	519	8	6,206	100
Urban West	63	1	345	7	31	1	3,171	68	283	6	754	16	4,647	100
North Pemba	420	3	834	6	187	1	11,027	83	0	0	830	6	13,297	100
South Pemba	27	0	605	6	80	1	8,551	82	0	0	1,194	11	10,457	100
Zanzibar	899	2	3,312	8	620	2	30,556	77	476	1	3,784	10	39,646	500
Total	702,399	37	193,606	10	174,667	9	617,364	33	27,900	1	161,029	9	1,876,966	100

9.2.1 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Number of Milked Cows by Category of Cattle, Season and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Wet Season			Dry Season		
	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total
Dodoma	2,769	216,661	219,429	2,614	165,559	168,173
Arusha	51,249	450,804	502,053	46,644	283,776	330,420
Kilimanjaro	65,971	144,305	210,276	61,474	84,494	145,968
Tanga	15,704	180,071	195,774	15,464	135,554	151,018
Morogoro	3,421	83,461	86,882	3,166	75,912	79,078
Pwani	10,177	48,337	58,515	8,917	37,366	46,282
Dar es Salaam	11,058	473	11,530	9,348	552	9,900
Lindi	1,011	7,075	8,087	1,011	7,364	8,376
Mtwara	119	26,829	26,948	477	7,000	7,477
Ruvuma	5,113	8,683	13,796	3,603	6,987	10,590
Iringa	5,190	70,430	75,620	4,030	47,441	51,471
Mbeya	78,981	156,854	235,835	30,295	149,579	179,874
Singida	383	360,961	361,344	3,406	329,856	333,262
Tabora	1,431	408,697	410,128	44,897	312,040	356,937
Rukwa	1,627	127,712	129,339	1,130	111,672	112,801
Kigoma	1,129	30,990	32,119	836	23,136	23,973
Shinyanga	3,463	612,520	615,983	113,349	521,578	634,927
Kagera	8,007	188,497	196,503	6,974	130,011	136,985
Mwanza	6,482	347,168	353,651	26,251	262,868	289,119
Mara	1,135	295,817	296,953	1,610	258,214	259,824
Manyara	4,621	382,931	387,552	5,534	244,665	250,199
Mainland	279,042	4,149,276	4,428,318	391,032	3,195,622	3,586,654
North Unguja	279	7,997	8,275	342	7,162	7,503
South Unguja	942	7,707	8,649	930	4,754	5,684
Urban West	816	5,495	6,311	659	4,961	5,621
North Pemba	450	12,243	12,693	574	10,357	10,931
South Pemba	434	8,355	8,789	279	6,622	6,901
Zanzibar	2,921	41,796	44,718	2,785	33,854	36,639
Total	281,963	4,191,072	4,473,036	393,817	3,229,477	3,623,293

9.2.2 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Average milk production per cow per day, by Category of Cow, Season and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Wet Season			Dry Season		
	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total
	Mean (ltr)	Mean (lts)	Mean (lts)	Mean (lts)	Mean (lts)	Mean (lts)
Dodoma	8	2	3	4	1	1
Arusha	6	2	3	5	1	2
Kilimanjaro	5	2	4	4	2	3
Tanga	6	2	3	5	2	2
Morogoro	10	3	5	7	2	3
Pwani	7	2	4	5	1	3
Dar es Salaam	8	6	8	6	4	6
Lindi	9	7	7	7	5	6
Mtwara	9	2	3	6	1	2
Ruvuma	7	3	5	5	2	3
Iringa	7	2	3	6	2	2
Mbeya	8	3	4	6	2	3
Singida	3	2	2	2	1	1
Tabora	8	2	2	5	1	1
Rukwa	6	3	3	5	2	2
Kigoma	6	2	3	6	2	2
Shinyanga	4	2	2	2	1	1
Kagera	6	2	3	5	2	2
Mwanza	10	2	2	8	1	2
Mara	5	2	2	3	1	1
Manyara	9	2	2	7	1	1
Mainland	6	2	3	5	1	2
North Unguja	8	3	3	8	2	3
South Unguja	6	2	3	5	2	2
Urban West	10	3	4	10	3	4
North Pemba	6	2	2	6	2	2
South Pemba	6	2	2	7	2	2
Zanzibar	7	2	2	7	2	2
Total	6	2	3	5	1	2

9.2.3 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Average number of days for cows on milked, by category of Cattle, Season and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Wet Season			Dry Season		
	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Dodoma	150	142	142	125	121	122
Arusha	193	152	162	171	129	141
Kilimanjaro	173	168	171	152	139	146
Tanga	192	135	149	171	117	132
Morogoro	133	156	152	136	148	146
Pwani	191	134	161	189	119	153
Dar es Salaam	200	178	199	188	192	188
Lindi	130	67	93	117	58	81
Mtwara	81	104	103	143	126	129
Ruvuma	216	151	175	218	135	163
Iringa	184	133	139	147	111	116
Mbeya	174	125	139	126	104	110
Singida	174	107	108	78	76	76
Tabora	181	150	150	171	128	129
Rukwa	137	104	106	147	93	96
Kigoma	103	114	114	107	95	96
Shinyanga	179	174	174	146	162	162
Kagera	194	160	166	135	134	134
Mwanza	135	158	158	159	125	125
Mara	175	143	144	118	124	124
Manyara	149	146	146	133	118	119
Mainland	180	147	152	153	125	129
North Unguja	129	110	110	129	101	102
South Unguja	154	118	124	117	106	108
Urban West	190	136	145	186	130	137
North Pemba	113	107	107	118	105	105
South Pemba	164	111	114	151	109	111
Zanzibar	155	114	117	137	108	111
Total	179	146	151	153	124	129

9.2.4 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Average Cattle Milk price (Tshs/litre) per season by category of cow and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Wet Season			Dry Season		
	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Dodoma	317	266	269	292	295	295
Arusha	432	411	416	460	530	509
Kilimanjaro	450	501	471	477	523	497
Tanga	350	338	341	385	350	360
Morogoro	426	362	373	444	397	406
Pwani	507	370	433	509	418	458
Dar es Salaam	712	662	711	671	771	676
Lindi	514	446	473	546	530	536
Mtwara	800	473	501	800	585	622
Ruvuma	409	335	365	418	401	408
Iringa	398	384	386	481	406	417
Mbeya	384	417	408	424	427	426
Singida	175	313	311	316	406	403
Tabora	288	255	255	297	299	299
Rukwa	295	287	288	352	287	291
Kigoma	552	336	349	556	418	430
Shinyanga	279	325	324	358	366	365
Kagera	388	293	311	438	342	362
Mwanza	264	329	328	393	370	370
Mara	290	305	305	388	320	321
Manyara	415	418	418	392	442	439
Mainland	421	349	361	451	392	402
North Unguja	653	484	491	552	498	500
South Unguja	435	460	456	461	470	468
Urban West	541	494	502	583	508	518
North Pemba	516	481	483	539	490	492
South Pemba	513	474	476	543	506	508
Zanzibar	507	478	481	522	494	497
Total	422	353	363	451	394	404

9.2.5 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Average Cattle Milk price (Tshs/litre) per season by category of cow and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Number of milked cows		Average milk production per cow per day (lts)		Average number of days cows milked		Average price per litre per season (Tshs)	
	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season
Dodoma	219,429	168,173	3	1	142	122	269	295
Arusha	502,053	330,420	3	2	162	141	416	509
Kilimanjaro	210,276	145,968	4	3	171	146	471	497
Tanga	195,774	151,018	3	2	149	132	341	360
Morogoro	86,882	79,078	5	3	152	146	373	406
Pwani	58,515	46,282	4	3	161	153	433	458
Dar es Salaam	11,530	9,900	8	6	199	188	711	676
Lindi	8,087	8,376	7	6	93	81	473	536
Mtwara	26,948	7,477	3	2	103	129	501	622
Ruvuma	13,796	10,590	5	3	175	163	365	408
Iringa	75,620	51,471	3	2	139	116	386	417
Mbeya	235,835	179,874	4	3	139	110	408	426
Singida	361,344	333,262	2	1	108	76	311	403
Tabora	410,128	356,937	2	1	150	129	255	299
Rukwa	129,339	112,801	3	2	106	96	288	291
Kigoma	32,119	23,973	3	2	114	96	349	430
Shinyanga	615,983	634,927	2	1	174	162	324	365
Kagera	196,503	136,985	3	2	166	134	311	362
Mwanza	353,651	289,119	2	2	158	125	328	370
Mara	296,953	259,824	2	1	144	124	305	321
Manyara	387,552	250,199	2	1	146	119	418	439
Mainland	4,428,318	3,586,654	3	2	152	129	361	402
North Unguja	8,275	7,503	3	3	110	102	491	500
South Unguja	8,649	5,684	3	2	124	108	456	468
Urban West	6,311	5,621	4	4	145	137	502	518
North Pemba	12,693	10,931	2	2	107	105	483	492
South Pemba	8,789	6,901	2	2	114	111	476	508
Zanzibar	44,718	36,639	2	2	117	111	481	497
Total	4,473,036	3,623,293	3	2	151	129	363	404

9.2.6 CATTLE PRODUCTION: Quantity of milk Produced (Litres) by Category of Cattle, Season and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Wet Season			Dry Season			ALL season	%
	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total	Improved Breed	Indigenous	Total		
Dodoma	3,263,702	70,698,123	73,961,825	1,214,114	26,244,779	27,458,893	101,420,719	4
Arusha	61,137,992	132,416,054	193,554,047	38,272,666	45,281,015	83,553,681	277,107,727	11
Kilimanjaro	58,702,248	56,869,130	115,571,378	34,924,526	20,808,381	55,732,906	171,304,284	7
Tanga	18,339,797	57,769,931	76,109,728	12,017,546	26,082,578	38,100,124	114,209,852	5
Morogoro	4,335,705	45,498,479	49,834,183	3,139,350	26,859,686	29,999,037	79,833,220	3
Pwani	13,104,388	11,601,913	24,706,301	8,523,728	5,551,596	14,075,324	38,781,625	2
Dar es Salaam	18,598,374	495,838	19,094,211	11,215,157	458,877	11,674,034	30,768,246	1
Lindi	1,158,124	3,122,826	4,280,950	886,439	2,280,889	3,167,328	7,448,277	0
Mtwara	83,992	5,989,384	6,073,376	431,061	1,047,660	1,478,721	7,552,097	0
Ruvuma	7,550,503	3,966,295	11,516,798	4,027,866	2,253,124	6,280,989	17,797,787	1
Iringa	6,873,810	21,507,891	28,381,701	3,304,929	9,134,901	12,439,831	40,821,532	2
Mbeya	116,655,645	53,252,162	169,907,807	24,626,540	30,805,713	55,432,253	225,340,060	9
Singida	213,726	68,838,342	69,052,068	483,627	30,879,167	31,362,794	100,414,863	4
Tabora	2,157,795	140,772,042	142,929,837	35,206,648	55,912,138	91,118,786	234,048,623	9
Rukwa	1,303,093	40,818,389	42,121,482	780,770	21,304,883	22,085,653	64,207,135	3
Kigoma	697,513	8,803,421	9,500,934	537,699	4,309,561	4,847,261	14,348,195	1
Shinyanga	2,458,409	212,529,486	214,987,895	36,243,840	103,107,589	139,351,429	354,339,324	14
Kagera	9,921,351	72,830,282	82,751,633	4,375,151	30,922,685	35,297,836	118,049,469	5
Mwanza	8,911,625	120,244,951	129,156,576	34,429,391	48,318,404	82,747,796	211,904,372	8
Mara	1,023,390	82,335,777	83,359,167	591,681	42,102,279	42,693,960	126,053,126	5
Manyara	5,957,159	99,585,296	105,542,455	5,007,099	36,223,491	41,230,590	146,773,046	6
Mainland	321,582,402	1,319,857,542	1,641,439,944	285,456,883	584,002,455	869,459,339	2,510,899,283	100
North Unguja	286,699	2,532,529	2,819,228	351,509	1,701,345	2,052,855	4,872,083	21
South Unguja	865,802	1,833,911	2,699,713	535,808	770,961	1,306,769	4,006,482	18
Urban West	1,496,404	2,255,723	3,752,127	1,221,485	2,053,571	3,275,056	7,027,183	31
North Pemba	293,692	2,158,078	2,451,770	383,105	1,739,051	2,122,157	4,573,926	20
South Pemba	395,357	1,731,138	2,126,495	273,567	1,215,441	1,489,008	3,615,503	16
Zanzibar	3,164,493	10,048,237	13,212,730	2,509,624	7,108,323	9,617,948	22,830,678	100
Total	324,752,290	1,325,130,870	1,649,883,160	288,413,416	592,992,399	881,405,816	2,531,288,975	100

9.3.1 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Agriculture Households Rearing Goats by Region during the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Raising goats		Not raising goats		Total	Total livestock rearing households
	No of households	%	No of households	%		
Dodoma	71,167	20	287,802	80	358,969	102,865
Arusha	122,677	60	82,990	40	205,667	167,562
Kilimanjaro	112,088	46	130,620	54	242,708	185,997
Tanga	84,350	26	246,428	74	330,779	116,839
Morogoro	33,657	11	264,764	89	298,421	45,235
Pwani	12,663	7	161,860	93	174,523	28,058
Dar es Salaam	7,016	20	28,144	80	35,160	13,374
Lindi	15,448	9	151,450	91	166,898	18,177
Mtwara	35,052	14	214,321	86	249,373	35,138
Ruvuma	77,261	37	133,019	63	210,281	62,685
Iringa	48,188	16	258,441	84	306,629	88,519
Mbeya	96,358	21	358,466	79	454,824	207,028
Singida	81,735	38	135,258	62	216,992	116,524
Tabora	84,035	29	204,412	71	288,447	124,747
Rukwa	56,556	25	169,694	75	226,250	89,140
Kigoma	101,578	45	123,593	55	225,171	67,755
Shinyanga	181,605	37	303,607	63	485,212	261,150
Kagera	161,723	40	244,187	60	405,910	116,672
Mwanza	144,479	36	254,514	64	398,993	177,086
Mara	95,821	42	130,910	58	226,731	121,803
Manyara	109,407	55	89,106	45	198,513	137,902
Mainland	1,732,863	30	3,973,586	70	5,706,449	2,284,257
North Unguja	2,506	8	27,848	92	30,354	6,579
South Unguja	3,125	15	17,134	85	20,259	7,192
Urban West	1,664	9	16,987	91	18,651	6,060
North Pemba	2,579	8	30,316	92	32,895	14,284
South Pemba	3,233	11	26,801	89	30,034	11,570
Zanzibar	13,107	10	119,086	90	132,193	45,684
Total	1,745,970	30	4,092,672	70	5,838,642	2,329,942

9.3.2 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Goats by Type and Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Indigenous			Improved for Meat			Improved Dairy			Total	
	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	Number of households	Number of Goats	%	households Rearing	Number of Goats
Dodoma	70,169	906,466	99.0	796	5,546	0.6	729	3,343	0.4	71,167	915,356
Arusha	120,348	1,764,510	97.0	151	764	0.0	5,289	53,176	2.9	122,677	1,818,450
Kilimanjaro	104,854	581,840	90.3	1,083	1,742	0.3	8,546	60,753	9.4	112,088	644,334
Tanga	83,996	705,706	98.2	0	.	.	659	12,919	1.8	84,350	718,625
Morogoro	32,105	322,614	85.4	0	.	.	2,567	54,958	14.6	33,657	377,572
Pwani	12,202	161,320	93.4	549	1,872	1.1	1,255	9,577	5.5	12,663	172,769
Dar es	6,541	50,701	94.4	233	1,115	2.1	767	1,873	3.5	7,016	53,688
Lindi	15,106	154,247	96.8	94	94	0.1	808	4,981	3.1	15,448	159,322
Mtwara	35,012	233,965	99.7	112	560	0.2	40	40	0.0	35,052	234,564
Ruvuma	77,025	338,561	98.2	161	1,346	0.4	850	4,832	1.4	77,261	344,738
Iringa	47,454	290,497	97.2	112	868	0.3	1,337	7,522	2.5	48,188	298,887
Mbeya	95,601	520,603	95.6	126	757	0.1	2,104	23,113	4.2	96,358	544,473
Singida	81,632	835,257	99.5	103	206	0.0	693	3,705	0.4	81,735	839,169
Tabora	84,035	942,887	100.0	40	40	0.0	0	.	.	84,035	942,926
Rukwa	56,331	410,480	95.9	402	1,077	0.3	1,363	16,690	3.9	56,556	428,247
Kigoma	101,578	488,165	97.6	0	.	.	545	11,854	2.4	101,578	500,019
Shinyanga	181,427	1,910,098	97.3	251	1,047	0.1	2,811	51,911	2.6	181,605	1,963,056
Kagera	158,970	785,391	96.2	443	1,350	0.2	4,334	29,520	3.6	161,723	816,260
Mwanza	144,149	904,695	98.4	53	53	0.0	1,105	15,005	1.6	144,479	919,753
Mara	95,821	902,362	98.8	0	.	.	450	11,163	1.2	95,821	913,524
Manyara	108,621	1,436,491	97.1	229	327	0.0	2,933	42,599	2.9	109,407	1,479,417
Mainland	1,712,976	14,646,855	97.1	4,937	18,763	0.1	39,185	419,533	2.8	1,732,863	15,085,150
North Unguja	2,506	12,555	86.5	32	63	0.4	32	1,890	13.0	2,506	14,508
South Unguja	3,033	13,194	63.1	0	.	.	182	7,721	36.9	3,125	20,915
Urban West	1,633	10,079	83.8	0	.	.	63	1,947	16.2	1,664	12,026
North Pemba	2,528	8,748	97.4	0	.	.	51	231	2.6	2,579	8,978
South Pemba	3,117	12,428	99.1	0	.	.	116	116	0.9	3,233	12,544
Zanzibar	12,817	57,004	82.6	32	63	0.1	444	11,905	17.3	13,107	68,972
Total	1,725,793	14,703,858	97.0	4,968	18,826	0.1	39,629	431,437	2.8	1,745,970	15,154,121

9.3.3 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Goats, Head of Goats and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008- NATIONAL

Herd Size	Goat rearing households		Herd of Goats		Average Goats per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1 - 4	779,239	45	2,010,920	13	3
5 - 9	510,234	29	3,272,351	22	6
10 - 14	208,231	12	2,359,734	16	11
15 - 19	84,258	5	1,384,272	9	16
20 - 24	61,989	4	1,306,875	9	21
25 - 29	25,442	1	673,217	4	26
30 - 34	23,354	1	727,038	5	31
35 - 39	9,659	1	354,489	2	37
40+	43,565	2	3,065,224	20	70
Total	1,745,970	100.0	15,154,121	100.0	8.7

9.3.4 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Goats, Head of Goats and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008 - ZANZIBAR

Herd Size	Number of Household	%	Number of Goats	%	Average Number Per Household
1 - 4	8,372	64	20,734	30	2
5 - 9	3,486	27	21,131	31	6
10 - 14	826	6	9,369	14	11
15 - 19	163	1	2,536	4	16
20 - 24	58	0	1,289	2	22
40+	202	2	13,914	20	69
Total	13,107	100	68,972	100	5

9.3.5 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Goats, Head of Goats and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008- MAINLAND

Herd Size	Number of Household	%	Number of Goat	%	Average Number Per Household
1 - 4	770,866	44	1,990,187	13	3
5 - 9	506,748	29	3,251,221	22	6
10 - 14	207,405	12	2,350,365	16	11
15 - 19	84,095	5	1,381,736	9	16
20 - 24	61,931	4	1,305,586	9	21
25 - 29	25,442	1	673,217	4	26
30 - 34	23,354	1	727,038	5	31
35 - 39	9,659	1	354,489	2	37
40+	43,363	3	3,051,311	20	70
Total	1,732,863	100.0	15,085,150	100.0	8.7

9.3.6 GOAT PRODUCTION: Total Number of Goats by Category and Type of Goat as of 1st October 2008 - MAINLAND

Category	Indigenous		Improved Meat		Improved Dairy		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Billy Goats	2,275,670	95.8	6,519	0.3	93,764	4.0	2,375,952	15.7
She Goats	997,186	97.8	1,219	0.1	20,954	2.1	1,019,359	6.7
Castrated Goat	7,520,777	97.6	6,504	0.1	171,770	2.3	7,699,052	51.1
Male Kid	1,859,281	96.7	2,544	0.1	58,947	3.2	1,920,772	12.7
She Kid	1,993,941	96.2	1,977	0.1	74,097	3.7	2,070,015	13.7
Total	14,646,855	97.0	18,763	0.1	419,533	2.8	15,085,150	100

9.3.7 GOAT PRODUCTION: Total Number of Goats by Category and Type of Goat as of 1st October 2008 - ZANZIBAR

Category	Indigenous		Improved Meat		Improved Dairy		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Billy Goat	8,294	89	63	1	938	10	9,295	13
Castrated Goat	1,294	100	.	0	0	0	1,294	2
She Goat	31,698	85	.	0	5,677	15	37,375	54
Male Kid	7,692	80	.	0	1,880	20	9,572	14
She Kid	8,025	70	.	0	3,410	30	11,435	17
Total	57,004	83	63	0	11,905	17	68,972	100

9.3.8 GOAT PRODUCTION: Total Number of Goats by Category and Type of Goat as of 1st October 2008 - TANZANIA

Category	Indigenous		Improved Meat		Improved Dairy		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Billy Goats	2,283,964	95.8	6,582	0.3	94,701	4.0	2,385,247	15.7
She Goats	998,480	97.8	1,219	0.1	20,954	2.1	1,020,653	6.7
Castrated Goat	7,552,475	97.6	6,504	0.1	177,448	2.3	7,736,426	51.1
Male Kid	1,866,973	96.7	2,544	0.1	60,827	3.2	1,930,344	12.7
She Kid	2,001,966	96.2	1,977	0.1	77,507	3.7	2,081,451	13.7
Total	14,703,858	97.0	18,826	0.1	431,437	2.8	15,154,121	100

9.3.9 GOAT PRODUCTION: Total Number of Indigenous Goat by Category and Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Goat Type											
	Billy Goat		Castrated Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%	Total Goat	%
Dodoma	150,499	17	83,516	9	422,463	47	121,584	13	128,404	14	906,466	100
Arusha	234,956	13	226,318	13	796,910	45	251,477	14	254,849	14	1,764,510	100
Kilimanjaro	88,287	15	29,297	5	324,561	56	62,237	11	77,458	13	581,840	100
Tanga	94,488	13	27,356	4	382,925	54	98,748	14	102,188	14	705,706	100
Morogoro	51,207	16	19,131	6	164,749	51	39,663	12	47,864	15	322,614	100
Pwani	25,956	16	9,126	6	79,991	50	22,452	14	23,796	15	161,320	100
Dar es Salaam	8,409	17	3,036	6	27,184	54	5,868	12	6,204	12	50,701	100
Lindi	25,662	17	3,851	2	77,011	50	23,659	15	24,064	16	154,247	100
Mtwara	36,663	16	3,338	1	123,245	53	31,028	13	39,690	17	233,965	100
Ruvuma	58,572	17	8,450	2	207,812	61	30,828	9	32,899	10	338,561	100
Iringa	48,548	17	13,141	5	162,165	56	28,204	10	38,439	13	290,497	100
Mbeya	74,126	14	22,188	4	306,877	59	53,087	10	64,325	12	520,603	100
Singida	135,744	16	74,667	9	406,561	49	121,979	15	96,308	12	835,257	100
Tabora	167,518	18	43,110	5	462,391	49	127,707	14	142,160	15	942,887	100
Rukwa	69,936	17	24,849	6	218,482	53	42,814	10	54,399	13	410,480	100
Kigoma	69,731	14	13,591	3	290,235	59	48,140	10	66,469	14	488,165	100
Shinyanga	337,463	18	116,231	6	968,134	51	235,000	12	253,270	13	1,910,098	100
Kagera	94,336	12	22,923	3	469,888	60	86,596	11	111,647	14	785,391	100
Mwanza	155,473	17	36,274	4	472,915	52	119,750	13	120,284	13	904,695	100
Mara	151,891	17	54,003	6	452,048	50	117,400	13	127,019	14	902,362	100
Manyara	196,204	14	162,790	11	704,233	49	191,062	13	182,203	13	1,436,491	100
Mainland	2,275,670	16	997,186	7	7,520,777	51	1,859,281	13	1,993,941	14	14,646,855	100
North Unguja	1,799	14	253	2	6,937	55	1,620	13	1,945	15	12,555	100
South Unguja	1,888	14	282	2	7,205	55	1,886	14	1,933	15	13,194	100
Urban West	1,413	14	188	2	5,495	55	1,319	13	1,664	17	10,079	100
North Pemba	1,450	17	259	3	4,872	56	1,263	14	902	10	8,748	100
South Pemba	1,743	14	311	3	7,188	58	1,604	13	1,581	13	12,428	100
Zanzibar	8,294	15	1,294	2	31,698	56	7,692	13	8,025	14	57,004	100
Total	2,283,964	16	998,480	7	7,552,475	51	1,866,973	13	2,001,966	14	14,703,858	100

9.3.10 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Improved Goats for Meat by Category and Region as of 1st october 2008

October 2000

Region	Goat Type											
	Billy Goat		Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	1,977	36	822	15	1,750	32	285	5	712	13	5,546	100
Arusha	180	24	87	11	.	.	266	35	231	30	764	100
Kilimanjaro	635	36	63	4	1,044	60	1,742	100
Tanga
Morogoro
Pwani	1,436	77	.	.	325	17	.	.	111	6	1,872	100
Dar es Salaam	588	53	.	.	459	41	68	6	.	.	1,115	100
Lindi	94	100	94	100
Mtwara	560	100	.	.	560	100
Ruvuma	161	12	.	.	1,053	78	.	.	132	10	1,346	100
Iringa	159	18	159	18	231	27	159	18	159	18	868	100
Mbeya	757	100	757	100
Singida	103	50	.	.	103	50	206	100
Tabora	40	100	40	100
Rukwa	402	37	675	63	.	.	1,077	100
Kigoma
Shinyanga	.	.	88	8	307	29	326	31	326	31	1,047	100
Kagera	942	70	204	15	204	15	1,350	100
Mwanza	53	100	53	100
Mara
Manyara	132	40	.	.	195	60	327	100
Mainland	6,519	35	1,219	6	6,504	1,991	2,544	14	1,977	11	18,763	100
North Unguja	63	100	63	100
South Unguja
Urban West
North Pemba
South Pemba
Zanzibar	63	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	100
Total	6,582	35	1,219	6	6,504	35	2,544	14	1,977	11	18,826	100

9.3.11 GOAT PRODUCTION: Number of Improved Dairy Goats by Category and Region as of 1st October 2008

October 2000

Region	Goat Type											
	Billy Goat		Goat		She Goat		Male Kid		She Kid		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	444	13	.	.	1,885	56	587	18	427	13	3,343	100
Arusha	10,692	20	2,560	5	24,683	46	5,435	10	9,806	18	53,176	100
Kilimanjaro	16,698	27	519	1	30,476	50	8,133	13	4,927	8	60,753	100
Tanga	1,318	10	.	.	3,533	27	2,473	19	5,595	43	12,919	100
Morogoro	9,246	17	.	.	16,566	30	10,931	20	18,215	33	54,958	100
Pwani	2,873	30	.	.	3,685	38	271	3	2,749	29	9,577	100
Dar es Salaam	1,058	57	.	.	475	25	85	5	254	14	1,873	100
Lindi	1,809	36	124	2	372	7	2,057	41	620	12	4,981	100
Mtwara	40	100	40	100
Ruvuma	.	.	814	17	3,773	78	244	5	.	.	4,832	100
Iringa	2,288	30	.	.	4,439	59	159	2	636	8	7,522	100
Mbeya	159	1	1,273	6	5,991	26	13,945	60	1,745	8	23,113	100
Singida	319	9	.	.	2,327	63	412	11	648	17	3,705	100
Tabora
Rukwa	3,031	18	.	.	9,532	57	.	.	4,127	25	16,690	100
Kigoma	.	.	4,385	37	7,469	63	11,854	100
Shinyanga	16,865	32	129	0	17,527	34	1,783	3	15,606	30	51,911	100
Kagera	7,046	24	7,046	24	14,852	50	484	2	92	0	29,520	100
Mwanza	9,259	62	.	.	4,160	28	1,586	11	.	.	15,005	100
Mara	2,665	24	968	9	7,530	67	11,163	100
Manyara	10,659	25	4,104	10	17,322	41	9,396	22	1,119	3	42,599	100
Mainland	93,764	22	20,954	5	171,770	403	58,947	14	74,097	18	419,533	100
North Unguja	1,890	100	1,890	100
South Unguja	912	12	.	.	3,435	44	1,854	24	1,520	20	7,721	100
Urban West	1,947	100	1,947	100
North Pemba	26	11	.	.	179	78	26	11	.	.	231	100
South Pemba	116	100	116	100
Zanzibar	938	8	0	0	5,677	48	1,880	16	3,410	29	11,905	100
Total	94,701	22	20,954	5	177,448	41	60,827	14	77,507	18	431,437	100

9.3.12 GOAT PRODUCTION: Milk Production from Goat By Season and Region, During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Number of Milked goat		Average milk production per goat per day (lts)		Average number of days for goats on milked		Average price per litre per season (Tshs)	
	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season
Dodoma	3,234	1,679	2	1	62	36	276	332
Arusha	199,183	93,790	1	1	66	56	379	498
Kilimanjaro	19,151	15,768	1	1	76	63	563	579
Tanga	14,306	9,743	1	1	53	53	390	473
Morogoro	4,587	4,866	2	2	70	55	524	523
Pwani	2,209	1,556	2	1	69	76	607	663
Dar es Salaam	387	324	1	1	61	74	621	621
Lindi	2,306	2,029	4	2	21	28	748	656
Mtwara	1,164	927	3	2	60	66	355	713
Ruvuma	59	59	2	1	87	84	500	754
Iringa	3,402	2,889	1	1	74	54	444	416
Mbeya	1,432	1,272	3	2	76	47	605	446
Singida	706	.	1	.	38	.	556	940
Tabora	819	582	2	1	90	90	850	165
Rukwa
Kigoma
Shinyanga	528	398	2	1	80	67	387	720
Kagera	9,121	6,382	1	1	62	63	303	389
Mwanza	234	234	1	.	29	97	100	100
Mara	.	508	.	.	.	90	867	1,000
Manyara	71,974	30,638	1	1	71	71	527	540
Mainland	334,802	173,645	2	1	64	65	505	554
North Unguja	95	95	.	.	.	90	1,000	1,000
South Unguja	304	182	1	1	78	72	960	960
Urban West	126	63	2	2	75	60	1,000	1,000
North Pemba	102	102	2	1	70	70	758	667
South Pemba	1,100	1,000
Zanzibar	627	442	2	1	74	73	964	925
Total	335,428	174,088	1	1	67	59	441	510

9.4.1 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Sheep by Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Regions	Number of households raising or managing sheep	%	Number of households not raising or managing sheep	%	Number of agriculture households	Total livestock keeping households
Dodoma	29,506	8.2	329,463	91.8	358,969	102,865
Arusha	98,431	47.9	107,117	52.1	205,547	167,562
Kilimanjaro	63,608	26.2	179,100	73.8	242,708	185,997
Tanga	39,247	11.9	291,532	88.1	330,779	116,839
Morogoro	8,743	2.9	289,679	97.1	298,421	45,235
Pwani	2,728	1.6	171,795	98.4	174,523	28,058
Dar es Salaam	1,005	2.9	34,155	97.1	35,160	13,374
Lindi	1,081	.6	165,817	99.4	166,898	18,177
Mtwara	2,536	1.0	246,837	99.0	249,373	35,138
Ruvuma	5,703	2.7	204,578	97.3	210,281	62,685
Iringa	12,392	4.0	294,237	96.0	306,629	88,519
Mbeya	14,648	3.2	440,176	96.8	454,824	207,028
Singida	50,852	23.4	166,140	76.6	216,992	116,524
Tabora	38,426	13.3	250,021	86.7	288,447	124,747
Rukwa	5,835	2.6	220,415	97.4	226,250	89,140
Kigoma	13,224	5.9	211,946	94.1	225,171	67,755
Shinyanga	87,549	18.0	397,663	82.0	485,212	261,150
Kagera	18,718	4.6	387,192	95.4	405,910	116,672
Mwanza	33,169	8.3	365,824	91.7	398,993	177,086
Mara	38,308	16.9	188,423	83.1	226,731	121,803
Manyara	72,762	36.7	125,751	63.3	198,513	137,902
Mainland	638,469	11.2	5,067,860	88.8	5,706,329	2,284,257
North Unguja	57	.2	30,297	99.8	30,354	6,579
South Unguja	61	.3	20,198	99.7	20,259	7,192
Urban West	63	.3	18,588	99.7	18,651	6,091
North Pemba	29	.1	32,866	99.9	32,895	14,284
South Pemba	0	.0	30,034	100.0	30,034	11,570
Zanzibar	210	0.2	131,983	99.8	132,193	45,716
National	638,679	10.9	5,199,844	89	5,838,523	2,329,973

**9.4.2 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of households rearing sheep
and number of Sheep by Region as of 1st October 2008**

	Number of Households	%	Total Sheep	%
Dodoma	29,506	4.62	270,299	4.73
Arusha	98,550	15.43	1402236	24.53
Kilimanjaro	63,608	9.96	355,961	6.23
Tanga	39,247	6.14	216,983	3.80
Morogoro	8,743	1.37	118,792	2.08
Pwani	2,728	0.43	43,141	0.75
Dar es Salaam	1,005	0.16	20,888	0.37
Lindi	1,081	0.17	4,908	0.09
Mtwara	2,536	0.40	16,794	0.29
Ruvuma	5,703	0.89	20,535	0.36
Iringa	12,392	1.94	56,448	0.99
Mbeya	14,648	2.29	98,222	1.72
Singida	50,852	7.96	477,772	8.36
Tabora	38,426	6.02	352,543	6.17
Rukwa	5,835	0.91	43,577	0.76
Kigoma	13,224	2.07	116,534	2.04
Shinyanga	87,549	13.71	739,829	12.94
Kagera	18,718	2.93	76,713	1.34
Mwanza	33,169	5.19	224,403	3.93
Mara	38,308	6.00	418,077	7.31
Manyara	72,762	11.39	640,319	11.20
Mainland	638,589	99.97	5,714,975	99.99
North Unguja	57	0.01	82	0.00
South Unguja	61	0.01	122	0.00
Urban West	63	0.01	283	0.00
North Pemba	29	0.00	88	0.00
South Pemba	0	0.00	.	0.00
Zanzibar	210	0.03	574	0.01
Total	638,798	100.00	5,715,549	100.00

9.4.3 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Total Number of Indigenous Sheep by Category of Sheep and Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Number of Indigenous					Total
	Ram	Castrated Sheep	She Sheep	Male Lamb	She Lamb	
Dodoma	47,195	23,111	132,125	31,716	36,152	270,299
Arusha	197,093	152,693	660,167	171,075	221,208	1,402,236
Kilimanjaro	107,993	12,706	169,320	24,963	40,979	355,961
Tanga	35,022	8,592	122,498	25,547	25,323	216,983
Morogoro	14,554	4,535	63,898	14,423	21,382	118,792
Pwani	5,607	2,509	21,971	5,765	7,289	43,141
Dar es Salaam	726	466	19,099	280	317	20,888
Lindi	978	237	2,917	79	698	4,908
Mtwara	3,209	112	9,288	1,703	2,483	16,794
Ruvuma	3,694	262	12,230	864	3,485	20,535
Iringa	10,738	1,498	33,166	5,501	5,545	56,448
Mbeya	30,991	5,042	46,728	6,376	9,084	98,222
Singida	53,814	41,734	282,742	38,889	60,593	477,772
Tabora	62,122	13,651	184,425	47,350	44,995	352,543
Rukwa	8,501	847	23,145	4,813	6,272	43,577
Kigoma	8,270	45,295	49,962	5,182	7,825	116,534
Shinyanga	136,994	20,864	383,664	86,404	111,904	739,829
Kagera	15,776	1,532	43,380	6,822	9,203	76,713
Mwanza	43,183	6,072	114,115	26,890	34,143	224,403
Mara	58,219	13,634	207,537	88,098	50,590	418,077
Manyara	93,557	67,380	295,861	103,123	80,398	640,319
Mainland	938,238	422,771	2,878,236	695,862	779,868	5,714,975
North Unguja	.	32	51	.	.	82
South Unguja	30	61	30	.	.	122
Urban West	31	.	157	.	94	283
North Pemba	58	.	29	.	.	88
South Pemba
Zanzibar	120	92	267	0	94	574
Total	938,358	422,864	2,878,504	695,862	779,962	5,715,549

9.4.4 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households rearing Sheep, Head of Sheep and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Tanzania Mainland

Herd size	Sheep Rearing Households	%	Herd of sheep	Average Per Household
1 - 4	1,366,143	85	2,461,318	2
5 - 9	159,494	10	987,323	6
10 - 14	40,463	3	444,240	11
15 - 19	12,855	1	208,369	16
20 - 24	10,049	1	207,588	21
25 - 29	3,003	0	77,992	26
30 - 39	5,672	0	182,986	32
40+	11,556	1	1,145,159	99
Total	1,609,236	100	5,714,975	4

9.4.5 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households rearing Sheep, Head of Sheep and Average Head per Household by Herd size During the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, Zanzibar

Region		Number of Household	%	Number of Sheep	Average Number Per Household
Zanzibar	1 - 4	332	100	574	2
	Total	332	100	574	2

9.4.6 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Sheep, Head of Sheep and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008 NATIONAL

Herd Size	Number of Household	%	Number of sheep	Average per household
1 - 4	1,366,476	85	2,461,892	2
5 - 9	159,494	10	987,323	6
10 - 14	40,463	3	444,240	11
15 - 19	12,855	1	208,369	16
20 - 24	10,049	1	207,588	21
25 - 29	3,003	0	77,992	26
30 - 39	5,672	0	182,986	32
40+	11,556	1	1,145,159	99
Total	1,609,568	100	5,715,549	4

**9.4.7 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Total Number of Sheep by Breed Type During the 2007/08
Agriculture Year - MAINLAND**

Category	Number of Indigenous	%	Number of Improved	%	Total	%
Lamb	938,238	16	.	.	938,238	16
Castrated	422,771	7	.	.	422,771	7
She Sheep	2,878,236	50	.	.	2,878,236	50
Male Lamb	695,862	12	.	.	695,862	12
Female Lamb	779,868	14	.	.	779,868	14
Total	5,714,975	100	.	.	5,714,975	100

**9.4.8 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Total Number of Sheep by Breed Type During the 2007/08
Agriculture Year - ZANZIBAR**

Category	Number of Indigenous	%	Number of Improved	%	Total	%
Lamb	120	21	.	.	120	21
Castrated	92	16	.	.	92	16
She Sheep	267	47	.	.	267	47
Male Lamb
Female Lamb	94	16	.	.	94	16
Total	574	100	.	.	574	100

**9.4.9 SHEEP PRODUCTION: Total Number of Sheep by Breed Type During the 2007/08
Agriculture Year - NATIONAL**

Category	Number of Indigenous	%	Number of Improved	%	Total	%
Lamb	938,358	16	.	.	938,358	16
Castrated	422,864	7	.	.	422,864	7
She Sheep	2,878,504	50	.	.	2,878,504	50
Male Lamb	695,862	12	.	.	695,862	12
Female Lamb	779,962	14	.	.	779,962	14
Total	5,715,549	100	.	.	5,715,549	100

9.5.1 PIG PRODUCTION: Number of Households Raising Pigs by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	During the 2007/2008 Agriculture Year					
	rearing Pigs		Not rearing pigs		Total	
	No of households	%	No of households	%	No of households	%
Dodoma	31,631	8.8	327,339	91.2	358,969	100.0
Arusha	8,478	4.1	197,189	95.9	205,667	100.0
Kilimanjaro	33,826	13.9	208,882	86.1	242,708	100.0
Tanga	5,469	1.7	325,310	98.3	330,779	100.0
Morogoro	32,937	11.0	265,484	89.0	298,421	100.0
Pwani	1,387	0.8	173,136	99.2	174,523	100.0
Dar es Salaam	1,987	5.7	33,173	94.3	35,160	100.0
Lindi	1,924	1.2	164,974	98.8	166,898	100.0
Mtwara	4,062	1.6	245,311	98.4	249,373	100.0
Ruvuma	64,624	30.7	145,657	69.3	210,281	100.0
Iringa	103,865	33.9	202,764	66.1	306,629	100.0
Mbeya	106,494	23.4	348,330	76.6	454,824	100.0
Singida	11,120	5.1	205,873	94.9	216,992	100.0
Tabora	5,543	1.9	282,903	98.1	288,447	100.0
Rukwa	19,834	8.8	206,416	91.2	226,250	100.0
Kigoma	6,022	2.7	219,148	97.3	225,171	100.0
Shinyanga	3,015	0.6	482,197	99.4	485,212	100.0
Kagera	37,978	9.4	367,932	90.6	405,910	100.0
Mwanza	2,265	0.6	396,728	99.4	398,993	100.0
Mara	419	0.2	226,312	99.8	226,731	100.0
Manyara	38,994	19.6	159,519	80.4	198,513	100.0
Mainland	521,797	10.1	5,184,532	89.9	5,706,329	100.0
North Unguja	0	0.0	30,354	100.0	30,354	100.0
South Unguja	122	0.6	20,137	99.4	20,259	100.0
Urban West	31	0.2	18,620	99.8	18,651	100.0
North Pemba	0	0.0	32,895	100.0	32,895	100.0
South Pemba	0	0.0	30,034	100.0	30,034	100.0
Zanzibar	153	0.1	132,009	99.9	132,193	100.0
Total	522,025	8.9	5,316,617	91.1	5,838,642	100.0

9.5.2 PIG PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Pigs, Head of Pigs and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008 - MAINLAND

Herd Size	Pig rearing households		Herd of pigs		Average per household
	Number	%	Number	%	
1 - 4	437,591	84	771,324	48.8	2
5 - 9	51,708	10	323,173	20.4	6
10 - 14	20,918	4	240,315	15.2	11
15 - 19	7,023	1	111,892	7.1	16
20 - 24	2,115	0	44,821	2.8	21
25 - 29	730	0	19,562	1.2	27
30 - 39	971	0	31,146	2.0	32
40+	817	0	39,164	2.5	48
Total	521,872	100	1,581,396	100.0	3

9.5.3 PIG PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Pigs, Head of Pigs and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008-ZANZIBAR

Herd Size	Number of Household	%	Number of Pigs	%	Average Number Per Household
5 - 9	61	40	395	13	7
15 - 19	30	20	578	19	19
30 - 39	62	40	2,042	68	33
Total	153	100	3,015	100	20

9.5.4 PIG PRODUCTION: Number of Households Rearing Pigs, Head of Pigs and Average Head per Household by Herd Size as of 1st October 2008 - NATIONAL

Herd Size	Number of Household	%	Number of Pig	%	Average Number Per Household
1 - 4	437,591	84	771,324	48.7	2
5 - 9	51,768	10	323,568	20.4	6
10 - 14	20,918	4	240,315	15.2	11
15 - 19	7,054	1	112,470	7.1	16
20 - 24	2,115	0	44,821	2.8	21
25 - 29	730	0	19,562	1.2	27
30 - 39	1,033	0	33,188	2.1	32
40+	817	0	39,164	2.5	48
Total	522,025	100	1,584,411	100	3

9.5.5 PIG PRODUCTION: Total Number of Pigs by Type of Pigs and Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Pig Type					
	Boar	Castrated Male	Sow / Gilt	Male Piglet	She Piglet	Total
Dodoma	19,259	19,091	42,700	16,664	19,141	116,854
Arusha	4,656	2,671	10,860	3,462	5,826	27,475
Kilimanjaro	18,696	15,063	46,377	18,497	25,063	123,696
Tanga	3,669	316	7,587	1,578	4,004	17,155
Morogoro	21,321	4,352	41,505	9,107	12,177	88,462
Pwani	1,928	1,280	5,034	2,958	3,258	14,458
Dar es Salaam	2,932	3,312	8,015	11,975	9,246	35,479
Lindi	1,193	152	4,228	1,110	380	7,063
Mtwara	2,010	265	5,007	1,945	1,771	10,998
Ruvuma	29,560	14,414	90,380	26,468	22,454	183,276
Iringa	54,803	12,099	114,416	26,509	34,002	241,829
Mbeya	44,944	37,230	151,351	53,119	59,823	346,466
Singida	10,055	5,857	20,939	2,914	9,171	48,935
Tabora	4,880	855	9,422	3,919	6,592	25,668
Rukwa	14,566	2,489	36,952	9,228	17,373	80,608
Kigoma	5,067	727	8,999	1,781	1,713	18,286
Shinyanga	3,861	402	6,169	1,708	2,612	14,753
Kagera	14,267	2,167	40,460	3,765	3,774	64,432
Mwanza	2,073	983	4,357	4,767	5,096	17,277
Mara	430	.	709	602	.	1,741
Manyara	18,849	11,693	46,629	8,930	10,384	96,485
Mainland	279,017	135,418	702,095	211,007	253,859	1,581,396
North Unguja
South Unguja	122	182	608	638	334	1,885
Urban West	.	.	126	.	1,005	1,130
North Pemba
South Pemba
Zanzibar	122	182	734	638	1,339	3,015
Total	279,139	135,600	702,829	211,646	255,198	1,584,411

9.5.6 PIG PRODUCTION : Number of Pigs per Household by Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Number of households	Number of pigs	Average per household
Dodoma	31,631	116,854	4
Arusha	8,478	27,475	3
Kilimanjaro	33,826	123,696	4
Tanga	5,469	17,155	3
Morogoro	32,937	88,462	3
Pwani	1,387	14,458	10
Dar es Salaam	1,987	35,479	18
Lindi	1,924	7,063	4
Mtwara	4,062	10,998	3
Ruvuma	64,624	183,276	3
Iringa	103,865	241,829	2
Mbeya	106,494	346,466	3
Singida	11,120	48,935	4
Tabora	5,543	25,668	5
Rukwa	19,834	80,608	4
Kigoma	6,022	18,286	3
Shinyanga	3,015	14,753	5
Kagera	37,978	64,432	2
Mwanza	2,265	17,277	8
Mara	419	1,741	4
Manyara	38,994	96,485	2
Mainland	521,797	1,581,396	3
North Unguja	0	.	
South Unguja	122	1,885	16
Urban West	31	1,130	36
North Pemba	0	.	
South Pemba	0	.	
Zanzibar	153	3,015	20
Total	522,025	1,584,411	3

9.6.1 CHICKEN PRODUCTION: Number of CHICKEN by Type and Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Indigenous chicken			Layers			Broilers			Total	
	Number of Households	Number of Indigenous Chicken	%	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Households rearing Chicken	Number of Chicken
Dodoma	193,799	1,926,782	99.0	792	16,853	0.9	357	3,389	0.2	193,953	1,947,024
Arusha	101,376	949,616	99.3	556	4,481	0.5	512	1,868	0.2	101,911	955,966
Kilimanjaro	177,654	1,521,980	91.8	4,200	95,128	5.7	1,096	40,371	2.4	179,580	1,657,479
Tanga	211,460	2,092,981	99.7	408	3,223	0.2	430	3,378	0.2	211,636	2,099,582
Morogoro	195,590	2,683,871	97.0	966	21,379	0.8	1,394	61,610	2.2	197,102	2,766,861
Pwani	106,367	1,619,965	86.4	894	183,508	9.8	553	72,258	3.9	107,386	1,875,732
Dar es Salaam	24,035	514,473	42.5	1,742	501,873	41.4	535	194,995	16.1	25,687	1,211,340
Lindi	105,238	1,552,850	98.6	1,081	12,778	0.8	108	8,847	0.6	106,135	1,574,475
Mtwara	137,547	1,470,393	98.2	753	13,553	0.9	164	12,908	0.9	138,147	1,496,854
Ruvuma	146,934	1,675,862	98.5	1,959	21,258	1.2	420	4,122	0.2	148,464	1,701,242
Iringa	236,482	2,243,187	95.7	2,303	52,668	2.2	477	47,723	2.0	237,735	2,343,579
Mbeya	345,738	3,519,574	98.5	3,351	37,762	1.1	2,054	16,836	0.5	347,206	3,574,172
Singida	155,431	1,598,341	98.9	816	9,676	0.6	899	7,762	0.5	155,637	1,615,779
Tabora	212,269	2,897,591	98.6	1,168	41,890	1.4	0	.	0.0	212,604	2,939,481
Rukwa	146,870	1,566,070	98.4	1,332	21,046	1.3	272	3,644	0.2	147,818	1,590,761
Kigoma	97,542	794,116	91.2	732	13,311	1.5	212	63,707	7.3	98,088	871,134
Shinyanga	351,490	4,833,471	98.8	1,467	53,748	1.1	556	3,151	0.1	352,511	4,890,370
Kagera	185,088	1,326,534	98.5	1,527	12,106	0.9	563	8,010	0.6	186,049	1,346,650
Mwanza	278,693	3,317,383	99.6	676	9,115	0.3	1,147	2,866	0.1	279,099	3,329,364
Mara	164,295	1,799,925	99.9	236	795	0.0	343	1,802	0.1	164,618	1,802,523
Manyara	129,376	1,058,172	98.3	1,753	9,686	0.9	1,790	8,321	0.8	131,316	1,076,179
Mainland	3,703,273	40,963,137	96.0	28,711	1,135,838	2.7	13,883	567,568	1.3	3,745,867	42,666,543
North Unguja	15,073	176,931	86.5	318	22,286	10.9	57	5,279	2.6	15,263	204,497
South Unguja	10,906	147,943	95.4	95	6,906	4.5	30	213	0.1	10,969	155,062
Urban West	10,770	139,445	60.8	471	80,508	35.1	63	9,420	4.1	11,178	229,373
North Pemba	22,149	233,352	93.5	296	14,695	5.9	117	1,548	0.6	22,397	249,594
South Pemba	19,524	234,798	97.7	200	5,638	2.3	0	.	0.0	19,640	240,436
Zanzibar	78,422	932,469	86.4	1,380	130,034	12.1	267	16,459	1.5	80,069	1,078,962
Total	3,781,695	41,895,605	95.8	30,091	1,265,872	2.9	14,150	584,028	1.3	3,802,125	43,745,505

9.6.2 CHICKEN PRODUCTION : Number of Households Keeping Chickens and Average Number of Chickens per Household by Flock Size as of 1st October 2008 - MAINLAND

Flock Size	Indigenous chicken				Layers				Broilers			
	Number of Households	Number of Indigenous Chicken	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household
1-49	3,651,983	37,531,488	99.1	10	24,788	211,342	0.6	9	12,001	118,296	0.3	10
50-99	45,842	2,615,273	96.7	57	1,249	70,909	2.6	57	307	19,489	0.7	63
100-299	4,901	631,224	62.1	129	1,436	236,007	23.2	164	948	149,608	14.7	158
300-499	548	185,151	36.7	338	580	181,041	35.8	312	407	138,864	27.5	341
500-699	0	.	0.0	.	305	169,203	69.7	555	135	73,527	30.3	546
700+	0	.	0.0	.	353	267,336	79.8	758	85	67,783	20.2	800
Total	3,703,273	40,963,137	96.0	11	28,711	1,135,838	2.7	40	13,883	567,568	1.3	41

9.6.3 CHICKEN PRODUCTION : Number of Households Keeping Chickens and Average Number of Chickens per Household by Flock Size as of 1st October 2008 - ZANZIBAR

Flock Size	Indigenous chicken				Layers				Broilers			
	Number of Households	Number of Indigenous Chicken	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household
1-49	76,731	795,432	98.8	10	721	7,345	0.9	10	179	1,949	0.2	11
50-99	1,306	76,320	88.5	58	145	9,925	11.5	68	0	.	0.0	.
100-299	359	50,537	40.5	141	394	59,600	47.8	151	88	14,510	11.6	164
300-499	25	10,180	26.6	400	88	28,045	73.4	318	0	.	0.0	.
700+	0	.	0.0	.	31	25,120	100.0	800	0	.	0.0	.
Total	78,422	932,469	86	12	1,380	130,034	12.1	94	267	16,459	1.5	62

9.6.4 CHICKEN PRODUCTION : Number of Households Keeping Chickens and Average Number of Chickens per Household by Flock Size as of 1st October 2008 - NATIONAL

Flock Size	Indigenous chicken				Layers				Broilers			
	Number of Households	Number of Indigenous Chicken	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Layers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household	Number of Households	Number of Broilers	%	Number of Chicken Per Household
1-49	3,728,714	38,326,920	91.6	10	25,509	218,687	0.5	9	12,179	120,246	0.3	10
50-99	47,148	2,691,593	94.1	57	1,395	80,834	2.8	58	307	19,489	0.7	63
100-299	5,260	681,761	57.7	130	1,830	295,607	25.0	162	1,036	164,118	13.9	158
300-499	573	195,331	34.6	341	669	209,086	37.1	313	407	138,864	24.6	341
500-699	0	.	0.0	.	305	169,203	69.7	555	135	73,527	30.3	546
700+	0	.	0.0	.	384	292,455	81.2	761	85	67,783	18.8	800
Total	3,781,695	41,895,605	89.1	11	30,091	1,265,872	2.7	42	14,150	584,028	1.2	41

9.6.5 CHICKEN PRODUCTION: Number of Other Livestock by Type of livestock and Region as of 1st October 2008

Region	Ducks	Guine pigs	Turkeys	Rabbits	Donkeys	Horses	Dogs
Dodoma	25,742	946	1,891	1,275	19,337	.	35,199
Arusha	7,410	3,689	3,053	3,487	105,023	71	81,213
Kilimanjaro	26,537	9,175	3,918	20,724	8,143	.	35,981
Tanga	139,148	3,432	3,166	5,611	3,584	.	25,119
Morogoro	80,587	8,691	21,496	9,163	4,149	.	31,707
Pwani	40,695	2,735	3,342	4,936	749	.	16,913
Dar es Salaam	60,193	532	4,498	1,472	.	.	10,098
Lindi	35,587	6,071	4,796	.	744	.	3,854
Mtwara	12,845	.	305	.	.	.	1,096
Ruvuma	20,156	22,020	.	10,354	2,145	.	14,158
Iringa	32,579	473,339	3,478	30,364	3,851	.	43,156
Mbeya	54,349	7,153	15,058	20,595	5,733	.	64,339
Singida	17,194	1,646	1,835	1,112	31,562	.	55,527
Tabora	51,764	2,210	786	1,572	7,253	.	79,824
Rukwa	56,626	6,501	.	8,002	8,489	.	34,367
Kigoma	59,786	292	.	637	.	.	3,573
Shinyanga	112,980	8,985	601	.	19,419	.	126,460
Kagera	41,717	2,631	703	10,433	.	.	26,940
Mwanza	177,075	4,898	3,516	3,970	5,061	.	108,822
Mara	83,572	6,658	3,848	1,203	10,191	.	130,004
Manyara	20,980	132	7,007	827	61,226	.	71,667
Mainland	1,157,520	571,739	83,297	135,737	296,660	71	1,000,019
North Unguja	10,887	331	305	.	63	.	774
South Unguja	3,901	294	365	97	30	.	710
Urban West	16,077	.	157	722	.	.	1,758
North Pemba	2,144	175	.	256	51	.	585
South Pemba	1,270	23	54	186	209	.	386
Zanzibar	34,279	823	881	1,262	353	0	4,214
TOTAL	1,191,799	572,562	84,178	136,999	297,013	71	1,004,233

9.6.6 : THER LIVESTOCK : Total Number of Livestock by Type as of 1st October 2008

Type	Chicken		Others	
	Number	%	Type	Number
Indigenous Chicken	41,895,605	95.8	Ducks	1,191,799
Layer	1,265,872	2.9	Guine pigs	572,562
Broiler	584,028	1.3	Turkeys	84,178
			Rabbits	136,999
			Donkeys	297,013
			Horses	71
			Dogs	1,004,233
TOTAL	43,745,505	100		3,286,855

9.6.7 CHICKEN PRODUCTION: Number of Eggs by type of chicken and Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Indigenous Chicken	Layer	Total (Indigenous+Layers)	Ducks	Turkeys
Dodoma	46,162,632	875,623	47,038,255	708,490	80,851
Arusha	49,071,785	445,825	49,517,610	10,383,853	90,078
Kilimanjaro	54,189,121	7,265,014	61,454,134	8,570,889	757,780
Tanga	54,347,507	35,985	54,383,492	3,819,457	1,493,229
Morogoro	47,399,917	796,995	48,196,912	4,721,353	358,534
Pwani	26,107,921	10,971,992	37,079,913	591,524	189,519
Dar es Salaam	8,690,148	61,384,720	70,074,868	833,487	27,404
Lindi	18,290,274	134,446	18,424,720	620,492	17,869
Mtwara	22,404,251	400,928	22,805,179	11,332,872	17,616
Ruvuma	26,910,387	5,130,009	32,040,396	8,995,195	289,139
Iringa	69,126,933	15,031,015	84,157,948	6,560,762	107,570
Mbeya	89,603,692	16,813,672	106,417,364	8,613,675	340,255
Singida	68,769,070	10,632,076	79,401,145	8,408,040	842,701
Tabora	85,305,849	506,489	85,812,337	6,587,031	23,580
Rukwa	32,427,256	142,500	32,569,756	627,845	2,190,298
Kigoma	14,682,959	909,501	15,592,460	428,235	877
Shinyanga	97,606,144	996,284	98,602,427	13,408,823	789,821
Kagera	41,600,610	511,313	42,111,923	2,541,860	5,352,244
Mwanza	64,400,351	6,679,995	71,080,346	2,443,929	3,133,285
Mara	34,462,480	836,735	35,299,215	1,391,053	131,445
Manyara	39,209,246	3,247,148	42,456,394	4,061,179	271,698
Mainland	990,768,532	143,748,263	1,134,516,795	105,650,044	16,505,794
North Unguja	3,896,388	3,908,857	7,805,245	323,601	43,519
South Unguja	7,362,938	494,696	7,857,634	341,657	866,426
Urban West	2,983,545	10,403,112	13,386,657	311,859	7,724
North Pemba	2,765,262	3,375,323	6,140,585	309,245	-
South Pemba	3,467,297	478,204	3,945,501	33,470	6,828
Zanzibar	20,475,430	18,660,191	39,135,622	1,319,832	924,497
Total	1,011,243,962	162,408,455	1,173,652,417	106,969,876	17,430,292

**9.7.1: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing households deworming
Livestock by region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year**

Region	Deworming Livestock		Not Deworm Livestock		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Total Livestock Keepers	%
Dodoma	76,344	33	152,735	67	229,079	100
Arusha	174,354	93	12,507	7	186,861	100
Kilimanjaro	178,331	81	42,164	19	220,495	100
Tanga	218,528	89	28,333	11	246,861	100
Morogoro	54,361	25	159,550	75	213,911	100
Pwani	19,126	16	97,753	84	116,878	100
Dar es Salaam	16,414	58	11,927	42	28,341	100
Lindi	17,680	16	93,520	84	111,199	100
Mtwara	38,070	25	115,202	75	153,272	100
Ruvuma	83,642	50	82,288	50	165,931	100
Iringa	145,622	55	121,051	45	266,673	100
Mbeya	190,313	49	198,926	51	389,239	100
Singida	71,523	39	110,117	61	181,640	100
Tabora	84,174	36	151,540	64	235,713	100
Rukwa	53,001	31	115,957	69	168,958	100
Kigoma	72,826	46	83,823	54	156,649	100
Shinyanga	161,278	39	256,254	61	417,532	100
Kagera	104,416	39	164,675	61	269,091	100
Mwanza	119,893	37	202,967	63	322,859	100
Mara	87,867	46	101,713	54	189,580	100
Manyara	113,846	67	54,879	33	168,725	100
MAINLAND	2,081,610	46	2,357,879	54	4,439,489	100
North Unguja	5,255	29	12,254	71	17,510	100
South Unguja	5,863	44	7,397	56	13,260	100
Urban West	5,778	42	6,971	58	12,748	100
North Pemba	6,035	23	19,556	77	25,591	100
South Pemba	5,182	23	17,089	77	22,272	100
ZANZIBAR	28,113	27	63,267	73	91,380	100
Total	2,109,724	47	2,421,146	53	4,530,870	100

9.7.2: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing households that dewormed Livestock by type of livestock and region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Cattle				Goats/Sheep				Pig				Chicken			
	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total	Households that dewormed	Households that DID NOT deworm	Not Applicable	Total
Dodoma	40,143	8,906	29,385	78,434	31,085	13,183	31,504	75,773	18,307	9,660	47,679	75,647	22,110	29,206	24,458	75,773
Arusha	135,875	11,196	28,023	175,094	127,338	13,507	34,164	175,009	8,469	20,864	145,408	174,741	43,425	64,736	67,565	175,725
Kilimanjaro	129,771	6,377	42,765	178,913	106,851	15,871	56,316	179,039	28,943	9,642	140,072	178,656	59,511	85,154	34,585	179,250
Tanga	69,690	10,106	139,694	219,491	87,515	14,880	117,233	219,627	5,443	9,918	204,029	219,390	112,326	75,356	32,043	219,726
Morogoro	11,126	3,471	39,829	54,425	14,412	7,090	35,367	56,869	15,195	6,517	36,202	57,914	29,536	42,071	6,041	77,648
Pwani	7,285	1,169	11,262	19,717	7,230	2,021	10,606	19,857	1,231	1,276	17,042	19,548	10,376	14,931	3,223	28,530
Dar es Salaam	6,088	1,264	9,168	16,520	4,966	2,073	9,443	16,483	1,881	1,517	13,047	16,445	11,888	3,765	1,493	17,146
Lindi	2,470	199	15,086	17,756	6,549	967	10,131	17,646	1,108	513	16,380	18,002	10,547	7,922	3,104	21,573
Mtwara	2,066	1,556	35,303	38,925	16,146	3,549	20,721	40,415	3,288	1,049	34,345	38,681	24,199	18,179	5,411	47,789
Ruvuma	18,164	3,640	62,551	84,354	30,393	19,045	35,085	84,523	49,967	3,807	30,490	84,265	26,841	50,250	9,791	86,882
Iringa	43,216	11,130	92,531	146,876	26,039	16,895	104,135	147,068	69,628	14,466	62,914	147,007	82,097	52,849	13,755	148,702
Mbeya	117,161	15,738	66,279	199,178	46,955	26,953	123,502	197,411	66,434	19,339	111,574	197,346	63,499	111,726	26,606	201,831
Singida	57,613	5,691	12,298	75,602	43,223	16,096	15,364	74,683	4,163	7,481	61,178	72,822	16,813	51,542	6,736	75,092
Tabora	55,204	4,801	25,018	85,024	32,192	19,493	32,801	84,485	3,594	4,726	75,117	83,438	27,533	48,693	9,623	85,848
Rukwa	37,288	1,432	14,104	52,823	18,117	8,544	26,116	52,776	5,527	5,961	41,289	52,776	14,312	31,688	6,841	52,841
Kigoma	18,139	4,071	51,215	73,425	57,888	5,701	10,235	73,825	6,056	5,931	60,279	72,266	15,111	31,441	27,524	74,076
Shinyanga	128,370	6,100	28,061	162,531	70,145	39,131	51,729	161,005	2,991	15,370	142,220	160,581	42,534	92,354	26,119	161,008
Kagera	46,952	3,670	55,259	105,881	63,915	11,145	29,543	104,603	18,588	7,006	79,194	104,787	15,488	50,083	39,741	105,312
Mwanza	91,945	5,232	23,230	120,407	52,507	28,250	38,922	119,679	836	7,361	111,482	119,679	25,946	79,175	15,456	120,577
Mara	66,962	3,985	17,471	88,418	56,704	10,691	20,922	88,317	868	8,123	79,241	88,232	16,738	58,294	13,520	88,552
Manyara	90,687	7,509	16,098	114,293	79,318	15,395	19,208	113,920	21,891	16,507	75,522	113,920	26,613	61,139	26,243	113,995
MAINLAND	1,177,136	145,758	1,082,704	2,405,598	977,062	328,712	1,096,871	2,402,645	330,282	209,319	1,856,084	2,395,685	716,746	1,263,389	480,337	2,460,473
North Unguja	2,376	531	2,482	5,389	881	511	4,002	5,395	0	315	5,048	5,363	2,702	1,887	1,178	5,767
South Unguja	3,931	464	1,689	6,084	1,253	1,123	3,676	6,052	91	324	5,618	6,033	2,372	2,766	1,354	6,492
Urban West	2,857	471	2,638	5,966	691	502	4,773	5,966	157	157	5,621	5,934	3,360	1,915	1,068	6,343
North Pemba	4,353	1,546	1,173	7,073	639	914	4,880	6,433	77	80	5,878	6,035	2,216	4,901	859	7,976
South Pemba	3,567	489	1,292	5,347	645	588	4,066	5,298	142	116	4,956	5,213	1,957	2,840	791	5,588
ZANZIBAR	17,084	3,501	9,273	29,859	4,109	3,638	21,396	29,143	467	992	27,120	28,580	12,607	14,310	5,249	32,166
Total	1,194,220	149,260	1,091,977	2,435,457	981,171	332,350	1,118,268	2,431,789	330,750	210,312	1,883,204	2,424,265	729,353	1,277,699	485,586	2,492,639

9.7.3 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households Normally Encountering Tick Problems by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Tick Problem		No Tick Problem		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	82,861	37	37,327	16	106,267	47	226,456	100
Arusha	135,897	73	32,911	18	18,013	10	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	71,781	33	114,917	52	33,869	15	220,568	100
Tanga	94,566	39	42,988	18	107,460	44	245,014	100
Morogoro	21,846	10	33,175	16	156,374	74	211,395	100
Pwani	11,940	11	6,155	5	95,459	84	113,554	100
Dar es	5,435	20	4,452	16	17,789	64	27,677	100
Lindi	6,679	6	10,599	10	93,473	84	110,751	100
Mtwara	15,387	10	21,678	15	111,749	75	148,815	100
Ruvuma	27,290	17	50,850	31	86,413	53	164,553	100
Iringa	54,760	20	53,216	20	160,282	60	268,258	100
Mbeya	143,679	36	84,005	21	168,465	43	396,149	100
Singida	80,048	43	33,690	18	70,299	38	184,037	100
Tabora	92,322	39	31,541	13	112,899	48	236,762	100
Rukwa	57,678	34	30,712	18	80,793	48	169,183	100
Kigoma	59,634	38	54,587	35	42,932	27	157,154	100
Shinyanga	214,722	51	56,391	13	147,272	35	418,385	100
Kagera	102,699	39	89,892	34	70,582	27	263,173	100
Mwanza	152,273	48	65,860	21	99,208	31	317,341	100
Mara	109,078	58	23,511	12	55,678	30	188,267	100
Manyara	114,626	68	25,810	15	27,177	16	167,612	100
MAINLAND	1,655,203	37	904,269	20	1,862,452	42	4,421,923	2100
North Unguja	4,090	23	2,866	16	10,623	60	17,579	100
South Unguja	5,401	41	2,572	19	5,288	40	13,260	100
Urban West	3,611	27	2,418	18	7,316	55	13,345	100
North Pemba	8,838	34	5,686	22	11,143	43	25,668	100
South Pemba	8,182	36	3,627	16	10,649	47	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	30,121	33	17,169	19	45,019	49	92,309	500
Total	1,685,324	37	921,438	20	1,907,470	42	4,514,232	2,200

9.7.4 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Tick Control and Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Dipping		Spraying		Smearing		None		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	25,793	11.4	53,499	23.7	12,678	5.6	130,718	57.9	3,015	1.3	225,704	100
Arusha	14,463	7.7	121,483	65.0	7,242	3.9	42,634	22.8	998	0.5	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	6,642	3.0	59,857	27.1	13,919	6.3	138,754	62.9	1,396	0.6	220,568	100
Tanga	19,128	7.8	47,183	19.2	7,311	3.0	171,111	69.8	513	0.2	245,246	100
Morogoro	3,646	1.7	20,062	9.5	9,587	4.5	177,751	84.1	349	0.2	211,395	100
Pwani	837	0.7	11,898	10.5	2,719	2.4	98,099	86.4	0	0.0	113,554	100
Dar es Salaam	895	3.2	5,366	19.4	2,806	10.1	18,611	67.2	0	0.0	27,677	100
Lindi	1,416	1.3	3,609	3.3	5,729	5.2	99,730	90.1	173	0.2	110,656	100
Mtwara	1,817	1.2	7,837	5.3	1,467	1.0	137,406	92.3	288	0.2	148,815	100
Ruvuma	6,212	3.8	17,452	10.6	5,661	3.4	134,837	82.0	266	0.2	164,428	100
Iringa	30,782	11.5	24,943	9.3	11,348	4.2	200,071	74.6	934	0.3	268,079	100
Mbeya	23,511	5.9	111,028	28.0	13,845	3.5	245,413	61.9	2,556	0.6	396,353	100
Singida	19,744	10.7	53,940	29.3	14,998	8.1	94,745	51.5	610	0.3	184,037	100
Tabora	15,929	6.7	68,218	28.8	10,396	4.4	142,067	60.0	153	0.1	236,762	100
Rukwa	7,438	4.4	42,913	25.4	3,233	1.9	115,553	68.3	47	0.0	169,183	100
Kigoma	14,596	9.3	41,010	26.1	8,816	5.6	91,735	58.4	811	0.5	156,967	100
Shinyanga	14,820	3.5	199,780	47.8	22,105	5.3	179,864	43.0	1,816	0.4	418,385	100
Kagera	7,873	3.0	79,352	30.2	16,212	6.2	156,576	59.5	3,160	1.2	263,173	100
Mwanza	12,602	4.0	123,912	39.0	7,961	2.5	170,296	53.7	2,569	0.8	317,341	100
Mara	10,586	5.6	82,589	43.9	6,389	3.4	84,847	45.1	3,856	2.0	188,267	100
Manyara	17,060	10.2	99,656	59.5	7,268	4.3	42,685	25.5	942	0.6	167,612	100
MAINLAND	255,791	5.8	1,275,587	28.9	191,690	4.3	2,673,502	60.5	24,452	0.6	4,421,022	100
North Unguja	664	3.8	2,270	12.9	995	5.7	13,479	76.7	171	1.0	17,579	100
South Unguja	491	3.7	2,973	22.4	2,007	15.1	7,683	57.9	107	0.8	13,260	100
Urban West	408	3.1	2,512	18.8	1,978	14.8	8,289	62.1	157	1.2	13,345	100
North Pemba	1,579	6.2	4,408	17.2	1,675	6.5	17,191	67.0	815	3.2	25,668	100
South Pemba	882	3.9	5,142	22.9	952	4.2	14,738	65.6	743	3.3	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	4,024	4.4	17,304	18.7	7,607	8.2	61,380	66.5	1,994	2.2	92,309	100
Total	259,815	5.8	1,292,891	28.6	199,297	4.4	2,734,882	60.6	26,445	0.6	4,513,331	100

9.7.5 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Tsetse Flies Problems by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Households Encountering Tsetse problems		Households Without Tsetse Problems		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	29,249	13	81,566	36	115,640	51	226,456	100
Arusha	90,817	49	74,326	40	21,677	12	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	33,771	15	146,926	67	39,871	18	220,568	100
Tanga	46,432	19	88,100	36	110,714	45	245,246	100
Morogoro	12,460	6	34,888	17	164,047	78	211,395	100
Pwani	6,804	6	11,243	10	95,615	84	113,662	100
Dar es	3,585	13	5,875	21	18,216	66	27,677	100
Lindi	2,061	2	14,198	13	94,397	85	110,656	100
Mtwara	4,587	3	31,989	21	112,240	75	148,815	100
Ruvuma	11,735	7	70,549	43	82,144	50	164,428	100
Iringa	14,139	5	82,262	31	171,969	64	268,370	100
Mbeya	31,059	8	176,719	45	188,574	48	396,353	100
Singida	26,161	14	80,098	44	77,777	42	184,037	100
Tabora	14,745	6	99,225	42	122,792	52	236,762	100
Rukwa	11,366	7	69,140	41	88,676	52	169,183	100
Kigoma	12,135	8	79,701	51	65,317	42	157,154	100
Shinyanga	35,319	8	203,119	49	179,948	43	418,385	100
Kagera	11,736	4	145,310	55	106,127	40	263,173	100
Mwanza	15,311	5	165,828	52	136,202	43	317,341	100
Mara	30,770	16	88,312	47	69,185	37	188,267	100
Manyara	45,359	27	86,749	52	35,504	21	167,612	100
MAINLAND	489,601	11	1,836,124	42	2,096,635	47	4,422,360	100
North Unguja	588	3	5,090	29	11,902	68	17,579	100
South	466	4	6,675	50	6,119	46	13,260	100
Urban West	471	4	5,307	40	7,567	57	13,345	100
North Pemba	914	4	13,366	52	11,388	44	25,668	100
South	1,117	5	10,700	48	10,641	47	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	3,556	4	41,137	45	47,617	52	92,309	100
Total	493,156	11	1,877,260	42	2,144,252	47	4,514,669	100

9.7. 6 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Tsetse Flies Control and Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Dipping		Spraying		Trappig		None		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	9,134	4	22,863	10	10,433	5	173,334	77	9,939	4	225,704	100
Arusha	9,199	5	67,292	36	7,641	4	93,396	50	9,293	5	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	4,422	2.0	25,812	11.7	13,074	5.9	172,161	78.1	5,099	2.3	220,568	100
Tanga	10,451	4.3	19,827	8.1	6,681	2.7	206,265	84.1	2,078	0.8	245,302	100
Morogoro	2,262	1.1	12,912	6.1	9,291	4.4	185,778	87.9	1,152	0.5	211,395	100
Pwani	772	0.7	8,207	7.2	2,274	2.0	102,103	89.9	198	0.2	113,554	100
Dar es Salaam	802	2.9	4,107	14.8	2,179	7.9	20,478	74.0	111	0.4	27,677	100
Lindi	734	0.7	1,759	1.6	6,011	5.4	102,029	92.2	123	0.1	110,656	100
Mtwara	469	0.3	2,622	1.8	1,819	1.2	143,793	96.6	112	0.1	148,815	100
Ruvuma	2,689	1.6	11,056	6.7	5,484	3.3	144,949	88.2	250	0.2	164,428	100
Iringa	11,740	4.4	13,007	4.9	12,781	4.8	230,147	85.8	476	0.2	268,151	100
Mbeya	7,410	1.9	29,754	7.5	15,023	3.8	342,664	86.5	1,502	0.4	396,353	100
Singida	2,874	1.6	16,519	9.0	15,143	8.2	146,088	79.4	3,413	1.9	184,037	100
Tabora	4,489	1.9	13,981	5.9	9,252	3.9	208,586	88.1	455	0.2	236,762	100
Rukwa	2,454	1.5	13,680	8.1	2,784	1.6	149,912	88.6	353	0.2	169,183	100
Kigoma	5,584	3.6	13,410	8.5	9,142	5.8	128,645	82.0	187	0.1	156,967	100
Shinyanga	10,682	2.6	47,350	11.3	27,608	6.6	329,464	78.7	3,281	0.8	418,385	100
Kagera	3,749	1.4	15,135	5.8	7,513	2.9	236,106	89.7	669	0.3	263,173	100
Mwanza	2,895	0.9	19,932	6.3	8,587	2.7	285,677	90.0	251	0.1	317,341	100
Mara	8,543	4.5	27,934	14.8	5,659	3.0	144,899	77.0	1,232	0.7	188,267	100
Manyara	6,800	4.1	35,063	20.9	5,620	3.4	115,998	69.2	4,132	2.5	167,612	100
MAINLAND	106,883	2.5	405,677	9.4	133,736	3.1	3,622,500	84.0	44,035	1.0	4,312,832	100
North Unguja	259	1.5	538	3.1	683	3.9	16,067	91.4	32	0.2	17,579	100
South Unguja	49	0.4	499	3.8	902	6.8	11,811	89.1	0	0.0	13,260	100
Urban West	63	0.5	659	4.9	1,507	11.3	11,021	82.6	94	0.7	13,345	100
North Pemba	216	0.8	1,163	4.5	863	3.4	23,375	91.1	51	0.2	25,668	100
South Pemba	352	1.6	873	3.9	663	3.0	20,516	91.4	54	0.2	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	939	1.1	3,732	6.3	4,618	12.5	82,789	90.3	230	0.3	92,309	100
Total	107,822	2.4	409,410	9.4	138,355	4.2	3,705,289	83.0	44,266	1.0	4,405,141	100

9.7.7: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Newcastle Disease Problems by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Households Encountering Newcastle Disease problems		Households NOT Encountering Newcastle Disease problems		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	150,254	66	47,039	21	29,162	13	226,456	100
Arusha	76,806	41	39,031	21	70,984	38	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	106,212	48	83,606	38	30,750	14	220,568	100
Tanga	165,400	67	51,195	21	28,567	12	245,162	100
Morogoro	147,741	70	48,552	23	15,103	7	211,395	100
Pwani	71,926	63	35,051	31	6,577	6	113,554	100
Dar es	18,700	68	7,252	26	1,726	6	27,677	100
Lindi	83,366	75	23,300	21	3,990	4	110,656	100
Mtwara	101,905	68	37,645	25	9,265	6	148,815	100
Ruvuma	101,803	62	53,312	32	9,312	6	164,428	100
Iringa	155,483	58	85,235	32	27,513	10	268,231	100
Mbeya	262,665	66	93,935	24	39,753	10	396,353	100
Singida	104,929	57	58,148	32	20,960	11	184,037	100
Tabora	146,326	62	72,176	30	18,260	8	236,762	100
Rukwa	103,503	61	49,259	29	16,421	10	169,183	100
Kigoma	62,637	40	50,228	32	44,289	28	157,154	100
Shinyanga	257,498	62	114,152	27	46,616	11	418,266	100
Kagera	71,451	27	123,643	47	68,226	26	263,320	100
Mwanza	189,651	60	101,158	32	26,532	8	317,341	100
Mara	109,598	58	64,691	34	13,977	7	188,267	100
Manyara	90,261	54	46,036	27	31,315	19	167,612	100
MAINLAND	2,578,115	59	1,284,642	29	559,299	11	4,422,056	100
North Unguja	10,092	57	5,455	31	2,032	12	17,579	100
South	7,239	55	4,040	30	1,981	15	13,260	100
Urban West	8,446	63	3,266	24	1,633	12	13,345	100
North Pemba	14,291	56	8,007	31	3,369	13	25,668	100
South	13,462	60	6,842	30	2,153	10	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	53,530	58	27,611	30	11,168	12	92,309	100
Total	2,631,645	58	1,312,253	29	570,467	13	4,514,365	100

9.7.8: PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Newcastle Disease Control and Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Vaccination		Local Herbs		None		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	54,621	24	65,916	29	105,919	47	226,456	100
Arusha	29,122	16	44,831	24	112,868	60	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	49,662	23	61,017	28	109,888	50	220,568	100
Tanga	52,393	21	66,178	27	126,675	52	245,246	100
Morogoro	66,002	31	48,024	23	97,369	46	211,395	100
Pwani	28,267	25	31,099	27	54,188	48	113,554	100
Dar es Salaam	11,717	42	8,009	29	7,951	29	27,677	100
Lindi	14,589	13	19,551	18	76,516	69	110,656	100
Mtwara	42,644	29	19,390	13	86,781	58	148,815	100
Ruvuma	46,427	28	39,871	24	78,129	48	164,428	100
Iringa	114,052	43	63,343	24	90,836	34	268,231	100
Mbeya	138,641	35	85,518	22	172,194	43	396,353	100
Singida	18,309	10	77,098	42	88,629	48	184,037	100
Tabora	31,245	13	85,486	36	120,031	51	236,762	100
Rukwa	44,689	26	38,006	22	86,488	51	169,183	100
Kigoma	32,404	21	23,059	15	101,504	65	156,967	100
Shinyanga	96,979	23	119,802	29	201,604	48	418,385	100
Kagera	14,838	6	49,041	19	199,215	76	263,094	100
Mwanza	46,150	15	92,713	29	178,478	56	317,341	100
Mara	21,661	12	72,187	38	94,420	50	188,267	100
Manyara	28,424	17	51,543	31	87,645	52	167,612	100
MAINLAND	977,586	23	1,131,475	26	2,203,771	51	4,312,832	100
North Unguja	1,461	8	2,946	17	13,172	75	17,579	100
South Unguja	1,462	11	2,610	20	9,188	69	13,260	100
Urban West	2,386	18	2,512	19	8,446	63	13,345	100
North Pemba	2,321	9	3,195	12	20,152	79	25,668	100
South Pemba	1,964	9	2,197	10	18,296	81	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	9,594	10	13,459	14	69,255	76	92,309	100
Total	987,180	22	1,144,934	26	2,273,027	52	4,405,141	100

9.7.9 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Fowl Typhoid Disease Problems by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Households Encountering Fowl Typhoid Disease problems		Households NOT Encountering Fowl Typhoid Disease problems		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	56,480	25	134,021	59	35,954	16	226,456	100
Arusha	37,799	20	73,414	39	75,608	40	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	38,552	17	150,732	68	31,284	14	220,568	100
Tanga	73,651	30	139,845	57	31,751	13	245,246	100
Morogoro	74,086	35	121,930	58	15,379	7	211,395	100
Pwani	30,597	27	77,433	68	5,524	5	113,554	100
Dar es	8,316	30	17,443	63	1,918	7	27,677	100
Lindi	38,439	35	67,517	61	4,699	4	110,656	100
Mtwara	60,013	40	77,797	52	11,005	7	148,815	100
Ruvuma	38,152	23	114,063	69	12,213	7	164,428	100
Iringa	69,409	26	171,130	64	27,831	10	268,370	100
Mbeya	130,499	33	222,408	56	43,446	11	396,353	100
Singida	72,363	39	89,597	49	22,076	12	184,037	100
Tabora	87,285	37	129,273	55	20,204	9	236,762	100
Rukwa	42,315	25	109,676	65	17,193	10	169,183	100
Kigoma	31,969	20	79,116	50	46,068	29	157,154	100
Shinyanga	154,928	37	211,734	51	51,723	12	418,385	100
Kagera	29,659	11	162,163	62	71,453	27	263,275	100
Mwanza	94,504	30	189,424	60	33,412	11	317,341	100
Mara	68,597	36	101,942	54	17,728	9	188,267	100
Manyara	49,385	29	82,944	49	35,283	21	167,612	100
MAINLAND	1,279,808	30	2,490,269	58	542,754	13	4,312,832	100
North Unguja	2,910	17	11,918	68	2,752	16	17,579	100
South	1,811	14	9,436	71	2,014	15	13,260	100
Urban West	4,019	30	7,473	56	1,853	14	13,345	100
North Pemba	6,932	27	14,980	58	3,756	15	25,668	100
South	4,365	19	15,589	69	2,504	11	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	20,036	22	59,395	65	12,878	13	92,309	100
Total	1,299,844	29	2,549,664	57	555,633	14	4,405,141	100

9.7.10 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households by Method of Fowl typhoid Disease Control and Region during 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Vaccination		Local Herbs		None		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	11,844	5	44,443	20	170,169	75	226,456	100
Arusha	9,223	5	32,283	17	145,314	78	186,821	100
Kilimanjaro	16,669	8	31,454	14	172,445	78	220,568	100
Tanga	11,380	5	35,504	14	198,363	81	245,246	100
Morogoro	14,729	7	38,273	18	158,393	75	211,395	100
Pwani	6,563	6	20,112	18	86,879	77	113,554	100
Dar es Salaam	6,223	22	4,680	17	16,774	61	27,677	100
Lindi	3,967	4	11,623	10	95,269	86	110,859	100
Mtwara	9,451	6	16,445	11	123,044	83	148,939	100
Ruvuma	7,975	5	25,827	16	130,626	79	164,428	100
Iringa	31,907	12	61,376	23	175,087	65	268,370	100
Mbeya	40,054	10	71,426	18	284,873	72	396,353	100
Singida	4,900	3	61,587	33	117,550	64	184,037	100
Tabora	12,924	5	58,456	25	165,383	70	236,762	100
Rukwa	8,541	5	37,621	22	123,021	73	169,183	100
Kigoma	9,688	6	28,024	18	119,255	76	156,967	100
Shinyanga	42,163	10	108,417	26	268,174	64	418,754	100
Kagera	9,057	3	25,315	10	228,722	87	263,094	100
Mwanza	19,279	6	53,023	17	245,040	77	317,341	100
Mara	10,092	5	53,304	28	124,870	66	188,267	100
Manyara	7,999	5	41,178	25	118,594	71	167,770	100
MAINLAND	294,627	7	860,370	19	3,267,843	74	4,422,839	100
North Unguja	499	3	1,429	8	15,651	89	17,579	100
South Unguja	355	3	1,089	8	11,847	89	13,291	100
Urban West	848	6	1,664	12	10,833	81	13,345	100
North Pemba	753	3	2,891	11	22,023	86	25,668	100
South Pemba	516	2	1,487	7	20,455	91	22,458	100
ZANZIBAR	2,971	3	8,560	9	80,809	88	92,339	100
Total	297,597	7	868,930	19	3,348,652	74	4,515,179	100

**9.7.11 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households
Vaccinating Livestock against Foot and Mouth Disease by Region during 2007/08
Agriculture Year**

Region	Households Vaccinating Livestock Against Foot and Mouth		Households NOT Vaccinating Livestock Against Foot and Mouth		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	12,100	5	68,732	30	146,388	64	227,221	100
Arusha	31,410	17	118,971	64	36,529	20	186,910	100
Kilimanjaro	32,540	15	118,472	54	69,556	32	220,568	100
Tanga	18,015	7	62,629	25	165,151	67	245,795	100
Morogoro	2,433	1	19,692	9	185,260	89	207,385	100
Pwani	3,023	3	9,840	9	95,605	88	108,468	100
Dar es Salaam	3,259	12	3,426	12	20,991	76	27,677	100
Lindi	282	0	3,976	4	100,521	96	104,779	100
Mtwara	866	1	6,375	5	130,730	95	137,971	100
Ruvuma	1,482	1	26,218	16	135,735	83	163,435	100
Iringa	9,608	4	53,409	20	203,545	76	266,563	100
Mbeya	15,046	4	170,230	43	207,137	53	392,412	100
Singida	13,051	7	88,737	49	81,169	44	182,957	100
Tabora	9,628	4	89,743	38	136,360	58	235,731	100
Rukwa	8,944	5	62,465	37	98,111	58	169,520	100
Kigoma	5,823	4	26,599	17	122,735	79	155,156	100
Shinyanga	14,631	3	218,180	52	185,814	44	418,625	100
Kagera	23,486	9	50,066	19	190,822	72	264,374	100
Mwanza	20,382	6	132,831	42	164,034	52	317,247	100
Mara	7,742	4	94,751	50	85,774	46	188,267	100
Manyara	14,506	9	110,719	66	42,611	25	167,836	100
MAINLAND	248,258	6	1,536,060	35	2,604,578	59	4,388,896	100
North Unguja	780	5	4,335	25	12,149	70	17,264	100
South Unguja	1,443	11	5,261	41	6,162	48	12,867	100
Urban West	1,507	12	3,360	26	8,101	62	12,968	100
North Pemba	413	2	13,842	56	10,371	42	24,626	100
South Pemba	369	2	10,470	47	11,350	51	22,190	100
ZANZIBAR	4,513	5	37,268	41	48,133	54	89,914	100
Total	252,772	6	1,573,328	35	2,652,711	59	4,478,810	100

9.7.12 PEST AND PARASITES: Number of Livestock Rearing Households normally Encountering Lympyskin Disease Problems by Region during 2007/08 Agriculture

Region	Households Encountering Lympyskin Disease		Households NOT Encountering Lympyskin Disease		Not Applicable		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	9,510	4	72,453	32	145,216	64	227,178	100
Arusha	44,562	24	106,796	57	35,552	19	186,910	100
Kilimanjaro	36,967	17	115,018	52	68,583	31	220,568	100
Tanga	17,812	7	63,176	26	164,398	67	245,387	100
Morogoro	2,613	1	19,612	9	184,953	89	207,177	100
Pwani	1,799	2	11,273	10	95,206	88	108,278	100
Dar es Salaam	3,067	11	3,803	14	20,806	75	27,677	100
Lindi	264	0	3,899	4	100,692	96	104,855	100
Mtwara	723	1	6,655	5	130,501	95	137,879	100
Ruvuma	1,806	1	26,818	16	134,679	82	163,303	100
Iringa	5,154	2	56,626	21	204,716	77	266,497	100
Mbeya	11,408	3	170,420	43	210,584	54	392,412	100
Singida	13,143	7	88,123	48	81,635	45	182,901	100
Tabora	8,764	4	90,238	38	136,586	58	235,589	100
Rukwa	4,310	3	67,027	40	98,071	58	169,408	100
Kigoma	2,193	1	26,491	17	126,326	81	155,010	100
Shinyanga	12,014	3	220,460	53	185,882	44	418,356	100
Kagera	6,830	3	66,745	25	190,754	72	264,328	100
Mwanza	13,606	4	139,478	44	164,163	52	317,247	100
Mara	7,395	4	96,455	51	84,653	45	188,503	100
Manyara	22,256	13	104,529	62	40,976	24	167,761	100
MAINLAND	226,196	5	1,556,096	36	2,604,933	59	4,387,226	100
North Unguja	1,123	7	4,168	24	11,972	69	17,264	100
South Unguja	1,991	15	4,868	38	6,069	47	12,927	100
Urban West	1,664	13	3,077	24	8,227	63	12,968	100
North Pemba	1,828	7	12,372	50	10,396	42	24,597	100
South Pemba	1,227	6	9,430	42	11,563	52	22,221	100
ZANZIBAR	7,834	8	33,916	38	48,227	54	89,977	100
Total	234,030	5	1,590,013	36	2,653,160	59	4,477,203	100

9.8.1 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Receiving Livestock services		Not Receiving Livestock Extension		Total Livestock Keepers
	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	151,873	68	71,507	32	223,380
Arusha	131,712	71	53,727	29	185,440
Kilimanjaro	163,746	74	57,176	26	220,921
Tanga	124,950	51	121,120	49	246,070
Morogoro	100,217	48	107,454	52	207,671
Pwani	56,014	50	57,058	50	113,072
Dar es Salaam	18,515	67	9,003	33	27,518
Lindi	24,065	22	86,568	78	110,632
Mtwara	50,867	34	98,290	66	149,158
Ruvuma	70,129	43	92,357	57	162,486
Iringa	177,915	69	81,587	31	259,503
Mbeya	261,267	68	122,185	32	383,452
Singida	84,975	49	87,546	51	172,522
Tabora	104,206	45	127,891	55	232,097
Rukwa	68,550	40	101,303	60	169,854
Kigoma	86,651	58	61,883	42	148,534
Shinyanga	227,076	57	171,694	43	398,770
Kagera	120,173	46	141,319	54	261,492
Mwanza	132,302	42	183,040	58	315,342
Mara	108,121	57	80,079	43	188,200
Manyara	124,730	75	40,585	25	165,315
Mainland	2,388,056	55	1,953,372	45	4,341,427
North Unguja	5,526	32	11,984	68	17,510
South Unguja	4,994	38	8,267	62	13,260
Urban West	5,212	41	7,536	59	12,748
North Pemba	3,912	15	21,678	85	25,591
South Pemba	3,692	17	18,580	83	22,272
Zanzibar	23,336	26	68,045	74	91,380
National	2,411,391	54	2,021,416	46	4,432,808

9.8.2 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of Households receiving Livestock advice (overall) By Source of Extension and Region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension												Number of Household receiving Extension
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	141,677	93.3	17,029	11.2	5,018	3.3	5,135	3.4	34,387	22.6	17,190	11.3	151,873
Arusha	124,493	94.5	32,845	24.9	6,238	4.7	5,906	4.5	14,277	10.8	14,792	11.2	131,712
Kilimanjaro	155,916	95.2	24,413	14.9	15,598	9.5	7,576	4.6	34,958	21.3	24,680	15.1	163,746
Tanga	113,735	91.0	9,953	8.0	2,572	2.1	1,522	1.2	6,269	5.0	13,095	10.5	124,950
Morogoro	84,221	84.0	11,931	11.9	1,897	1.9	1,267	1.3	10,860	10.8	13,229	13.2	100,217
Pwani	50,930	90.9	4,806	8.6	1,699	3.0	2,200	3.9	10,366	18.5	4,364	7.8	56,014
Dar es Salaam	15,334	82.8	2,308	12.5	307	1.7	1,385	7.5	2,795	15.1	2,835	15.3	18,515
Lindi	21,227	88.2	1,330	5.5	669	2.8	421	1.7	1,397	5.8	2,364	9.8	24,065
Mtwara	44,837	88.1	3,417	6.7	2,523	5.0	729	1.4	5,879	11.6	7,361	14.5	50,867
Ruvuma	58,994	84.1	6,112	8.7	876	1.2	397	0.6	8,335	11.9	9,029	12.9	70,129
Iringa	166,589	93.6	18,740	10.5	6,231	3.5	2,076	1.2	9,222	5.2	15,712	8.8	177,915
Mbeya	229,357	87.8	22,808	8.7	9,878	3.8	6,589	2.5	26,855	10.3	45,228	17.3	261,267
Singida	81,001	95.3	5,178	6.1	1,109	1.3	1,404	1.7	8,761	10.3	8,545	10.1	84,975
Tabora	93,113	89.4	15,825	15.2	8,617	8.3	13,926	13.4	24,359	23.4	18,581	17.8	104,206
Rukwa	57,873	84.4	6,905	10.1	702	1.0	1,706	2.5	10,496	15.3	12,972	18.9	68,550
Kigoma	76,296	88.1	12,245	14.1	2,769	3.2	1,543	1.8	7,241	8.4	6,850	7.9	86,651
Shinyanga	211,141	93.0	25,542	11.2	6,799	3.0	9,287	4.1	19,819	8.7	15,296	6.7	227,076
Kagera	100,657	83.8	14,718	12.2	3,860	3.2	3,560	3.0	10,941	9.1	23,884	19.9	120,173
Mwanza	123,225	93.1	14,628	11.1	2,929	2.2	3,627	2.7	13,475	10.2	13,416	10.1	132,302
Mara	97,737	90.4	18,550	17.2	3,877	3.6	1,558	1.4	17,044	15.8	8,238	7.6	108,121
Manyara	119,774	96.0	19,576	15.7	4,543	3.6	4,779	3.8	10,474	8.4	19,100	15.3	124,730
Mainland	2,168,128	90.8	288,858	12.1	88,709	3.7	76,593	3.2	288,211	12.1	296,759	12.4	2,388,056
North Unguja	3,398	61.5	474	8.6	413	7.5	773	14.0	1,423	25.7	1,675	30.3	5,526
South Unguja	2,894	57.9	1,024	20.5	339	6.8	1,161	23.3	645	12.9	1,271	25.5	4,994
Urban West	2,041	39.2	1,444	27.7	314	6.0	1,036	19.9	1,413	27.1	1,444	27.7	5,212
North Pemba	2,834	72.4	417	10.7	0	0.0	204	5.2	337	8.6	504	12.9	3,912
South Pemba	2,620	71.0	333	9.0	0	0.0	89	2.4	677	18.3	339	9.2	3,692
Zanzibar	13,786	59.1	3,692	15.8	1,066	4.6	3,264	14.0	4,494	19.3	5,234	22.4	23,336
Total	2,181,914	90.5	292,550	12.1	89,775	3.7	79,857	3.3	292,705	12.1	301,993	12.5	2,411,391

9.8.3 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of Agriculture Households Receiving Advice on Feeds and Proper Feeding by Source and Region During 2007/08

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	(Specify)	%	
Dodoma	69,738	87.4	2,725	3.4	0	0.0	632	0.8	4,401	5.5	2,301	2.9	0	0.0	79,798
Arusha	58,326	88.4	3,714	5.6	178	0.3	711	1.1	1,333	2.0	1,642	2.5	89	0.1	65,993
Kilimanjaro	97,878	86.4	4,211	3.7	288	0.3	721	0.6	6,912	6.1	3,080	2.7	140	0.1	113,231
Tanga	45,334	91.6	1,210	2.4	45	0.1	195	0.4	510	1.0	2,221	4.5	0	0.0	49,516
Morogoro	35,855	82.8	2,707	6.3	284	0.7	105	0.2	2,144	5.0	2,165	5.0	35	0.1	43,296
Pwani	27,770	90.7	984	3.2	415	1.4	58	0.2	937	3.1	409	1.3	45	0.1	30,617
Dar es Salaam	8,064	77.0	1,084	10.4	42	0.4	149	1.4	489	4.7	555	5.3	85	0.8	10,468
Lindi	4,719	82.9	393	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	182	3.2	398	7.0	0	0.0	5,693
Mtwara	15,518	81.9	397	2.1	112	0.6	112	0.6	1,553	8.2	1,255	6.6	0	0.0	18,947
Ruvuma	28,059	81.4	1,737	5.0	0	0.0	87	0.3	3,350	9.7	1,232	3.6	0	0.0	34,465
Iringa	88,894	91.4	3,119	3.2	617	0.6	443	0.5	1,450	1.5	2,769	2.8	0	0.0	97,291
Mbeya	104,893	84.8	4,765	3.9	567	0.5	1,770	1.4	3,792	3.1	7,386	6.0	471	0.4	123,643
Singida	32,432	93.2	477	1.4	0	0.0	360	1.0	438	1.3	914	2.6	180	0.5	34,801
Tabora	39,209	82.4	1,688	3.5	425	0.9	2,086	4.4	2,601	5.5	1,424	3.0	126	0.3	47,558
Sumbawanga	19,833	79.9	924	3.7	0	0.0	335	1.4	2,405	9.7	1,330	5.4	0	0.0	24,827
Kigoma	27,119	87.4	1,819	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	731	2.4	1,358	4.4	0	0.0	31,028
Shinyanga	88,569	90.2	2,923	3.0	0	0.0	881	0.9	3,626	3.7	2,224	2.3	0	0.0	98,222
Kagera	40,994	76.8	3,529	6.6	698	1.3	854	1.6	1,883	3.5	5,288	9.9	102	0.2	53,348
Mwanza	40,161	89.4	1,941	4.3	0	0.0	380	0.8	1,374	3.1	1,065	2.4	0	0.0	44,921
Mara	33,023	86.9	2,401	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,149	5.7	420	1.1	0	0.0	37,992
Manyara	53,981	87.8	3,463	5.6	0	0.0	790	1.3	1,677	2.7	1,579	2.6	0	0.0	61,489
Mainland	960,369	86.7	46,212	4.2	3,671	0.3	10,670	1.0	43,938	4.0	41,013	3.7	1,272	0.1	1,107,145
North Unguja	1,769	62.3	63	2.2	76	2.7	196	6.9	216	7.6	520	18.3	0	0.0	2,840
South Unguja	722	42.9	367	21.8	0	0.0	229	13.6	182	10.8	182	10.8	0	0.0	1,682
Urban West	973	32.0	283	9.3	94	3.1	377	12.4	722	23.7	597	19.6	0	0.0	3,046
North Pemba	611	67.1	132	14.5	0	0.0	88	9.6	51	5.6	29	3.2	0	0.0	911
South Pemba	778	68.5	160	14.1	0	0.0	36	3.1	77	6.8	85	7.5	0	0.0	1,135
Zanzibar	4,853	50.5	1,004	10.4	171	1.8	925	9.6	1,248	13.0	1,413	14.7	0	0.0	9,615
Total	965,222	86.4	47,216	4.2	3,841	0.3	11,595	1.0	45,187	4.0	42,427	3.8	1,272	0.1	1,116,760

9.8.4 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Proper Livestock Housing by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	89,676	85.8	3,342	3.2	0	0.0	1,272	1.2	5,897	5.6	4,227	4.0	125	0.1	104,538
Arusha	67,256	87.6	5,422	7.1	565	0.7	570	0.7	774	1.0	2,230	2.9	0	0.0	76,816
Kilimanjaro	102,982	85.0	6,971	5.8	114	0.1	1,386	1.1	3,536	2.9	5,925	4.9	175	0.1	121,089
Tanga	60,106	85.3	2,081	3.0	45	0.1	809	1.1	1,474	2.1	5,920	8.4	0	0.0	70,436
Morogoro	44,804	81.2	4,479	8.1	419	0.8	264	0.5	2,651	4.8	2,268	4.1	320	0.6	55,204
Pwani	32,794	87.9	1,088	2.9	108	0.3	324	0.9	2,093	5.6	857	2.3	45	0.1	37,310
Dar es Salaam	10,103	80.3	884	7.0	80	0.6	471	3.7	595	4.7	339	2.7	117	0.9	12,588
Lindi	12,674	83.0	436	2.9	124	0.8	173	1.1	510	3.3	1,353	8.9	0	0.0	15,270
Mtwara	29,410	84.5	790	2.3	153	0.4	577	1.7	1,499	4.3	2,389	6.9	0	0.0	34,818
Ruvuma	29,582	76.5	1,826	4.7	0	0.0	87	0.2	3,614	9.3	3,497	9.0	87	0.2	38,694
Iringa	106,878	86.3	8,061	6.5	169	0.1	1,042	0.8	1,592	1.3	5,915	4.8	169	0.1	123,826
Mbeya	136,567	83.8	6,523	4.0	398	0.2	839	0.5	5,232	3.2	12,395	7.6	933	0.6	162,888
Singida	30,523	85.8	657	1.8	103	0.3	235	0.7	1,138	3.2	1,008	2.8	1,908	5.4	35,572
Tabora	51,446	75.6	2,358	3.5	1,255	1.8	2,990	4.4	5,738	8.4	3,944	5.8	350	0.5	68,081
Sumbawanga	25,658	76.3	953	2.8	0	0.0	271	0.8	1,761	5.2	4,966	14.8	0	0.0	33,609
Kigoma	42,622	82.6	5,802	11.2	146	0.3	333	0.6	1,276	2.5	1,398	2.7	0	0.0	51,576
Shinyanga	102,241	85.1	8,798	7.3	498	0.4	2,606	2.2	3,507	2.9	2,303	1.9	134	0.1	120,086
Kagera	62,326	79.0	3,649	4.6	494	0.6	1,404	1.8	1,769	2.2	9,061	11.5	184	0.2	78,887
Mwanza	66,861	93.3	2,109	2.9	159	0.2	128	0.2	1,282	1.8	1,060	1.5	53	0.1	71,651
Mara	45,242	82.6	5,654	10.3	0	0.0	150	0.3	2,177	4.0	1,578	2.9	0	0.0	54,803
Manyara	63,036	84.2	5,767	7.7	57	0.1	474	0.6	2,105	2.8	3,321	4.4	98	0.1	74,858
Mainland	1,212,786	84.1	77,651	5.4	4,888	0.3	16,405	1.1	50,218	3.5	75,956	5.3	4,698	0.3	1,442,602
North Unguja	1,572	52.6	120	4.0	159	5.3	324	10.8	343	11.5	445	14.9	25	0.9	2,987
South Unguja	847	41.6	351	17.2	91	4.5	259	12.7	213	10.5	274	13.4	0	0.0	2,035
Urban West	848	33.3	345	13.6	63	2.5	440	17.3	565	22.2	283	11.1	0	0.0	2,543
North Pemba	520	56.4	231	25.0	0	0.0	58	6.3	26	2.8	88	9.5	0	0.0	922
South Pemba	423	57.7	191	26.0	0	0.0	36	4.9	85	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	734
Zanzibar	4,210	45.7	1,237	13.4	313	3.4	1,117	12.1	1,231	13.3	1,089	11.8	25	0.3	9,222
Total	1,216,996	83.8	78,889	5.4	5,201	0.4	17,521	1.2	51,449	3.5	77,044	5.3	4,723	0.3	1,451,823

9.8.5 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Proper Milking and Milk Hygiene by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	36,741	77	2,837	6	0	0	376	1	5,255	11	2,478	5	0	0	47,689
Arusha	56,947	85	3,093	5	568	1	952	1	1,662	2	3,857	6	89	0	67,169
Kilimanjaro	71,339	82	4,769	5	1,042	1	1,381	2	3,704	4	4,873	6	371	0	87,478
Tanga	25,174	88	858	3	148	1	195	1	865	3	1,458	5	0	0	28,697
Morogoro	7,336	62	2,248	19	284	2	334	3	1,404	12	175	1	140	1	11,921
Pwani	11,156	72	1,197	8	156	1	222	1	2,315	15	419	3	45	0	15,509
Dar es Salaam	4,340	73	721	12	85	1	207	3	346	6	276	5	0	0	5,973
Lindi	1,404	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	8	182	10	0	0	1,732
Mtwara	3,869	73	40	1	124	2	0	0	912	17	348	7	0	0	5,293
Ruvuma	11,962	82	1,203	8	0	0	0	0	616	4	812	6	0	0	14,593
Iringa	25,555	86	1,383	5	0	0	255	1	815	3	1,483	5	159	1	29,650
Mbeya	56,594	78	3,274	5	480	1	876	1	2,497	3	7,794	11	603	1	72,119
Singida	23,449	85	921	3	0	0	180	1	1,566	6	1,423	5	180	1	27,719
Tabora	15,817	51	3,262	11	1,559	5	3,132	10	4,954	16	1,818	6	503	2	31,046
Sumbawanga	11,246	70	1,229	8	47	0	47	0	2,662	17	795	5	0	0	16,027
Kigoma	10,269	91	611	5	0	0	0	0	146	1	212	2	0	0	11,239
Shinyanga	61,405	84	3,940	5	249	0	493	1	4,386	6	2,792	4	0	0	73,265
Kagera	29,790	80	2,617	7	756	2	542	1	1,105	3	2,631	7	0	0	37,440
Mwanza	32,749	86	1,600	4	212	1	159	0	1,962	5	1,376	4	0	0	38,056
Mara	22,052	77	4,047	14	0	0	237	1	2,123	7	140	0	0	0	28,600
Manyara	46,942	80	5,053	9	413	1	790	1	2,900	5	2,629	4	0	0	58,728
Mainland	566,136	80	44,902	6	6,123	1	10,378	1	42,342	6	37,972	5	2,090	0	709,943
North Unguja	705	49	0	0	76	5	165	12	280	20	204	14	0	0	1,430
South Unguja	766	47	351	22	61	4	320	20	47	3	79	5	0	0	1,624
Urban West	565	33	94	6	63	4	157	9	471	28	314	19	31	2	1,696
North Pemba	337	61	102	19	0	0	29	5	55	10	29	5	0	0	552
South Pemba	326	48	213	31	0	0	36	5	80	12	27	4	0	0	682
Zanzibar	2,700	45	761	13	200	3	707	12	933	16	653	11	31	1	5,984
Total	568,836	79	45,663	6	6,323	1	11,085	2	43,275	6	38,625	5	2,121	0	715,927

9.8.6 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Livestock fattening by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	30,373	70.5	2,945	6.8	0	0.0	772	1.8	7,078	16.4	1,892	4.4	0	0.0	43,061
Arusha	51,165	84.4	4,285	7.1	300	0.5	868	1.4	1,206	2.0	2,665	4.4	151	0.2	60,639
Kilimanjaro	48,964	79.2	2,382	3.9	952	1.5	2,015	3.3	3,241	5.2	3,914	6.3	388	0.6	61,856
Tanga	12,341	85.3	477	3.3	103	0.7	186	1.3	621	4.3	746	5.2	0	0.0	14,475
Morogoro	4,882	72.4	561	8.3	0	0.0	35	0.5	726	10.8	404	6.0	140	2.1	6,748
Pwani	7,571	61.7	824	6.7	45	0.4	665	5.4	2,036	16.6	1,127	9.2	0	0.0	12,268
Dar es Salaam	2,672	64.0	682	16.3	85	2.0	249	6.0	207	5.0	239	5.7	42	1.0	4,176
Lindi	944	74.2	29	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	175	13.8	124	9.7	0	0.0	1,273
Mtwara	1,284	63.1	40	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	489	24.0	224	11.0	0	0.0	2,036
Ruvuma	9,531	79.0	1,134	9.4	30	0.2	30	0.2	712	5.9	635	5.3	0	0.0	12,071
Iringa	27,218	88.6	1,087	3.5	0	0.0	268	0.9	1,137	3.7	1,027	3.3	0	0.0	30,737
Mbeya	47,387	83.8	2,543	4.5	79	0.1	969	1.7	2,418	4.3	3,093	5.5	79	0.1	56,566
Singida	32,275	85.0	602	1.6	216	0.6	0	0.0	2,073	5.5	2,610	6.9	216	0.6	37,993
Tabora	22,598	60.4	2,865	7.7	1,134	3.0	2,236	6.0	4,930	13.2	3,379	9.0	252	0.7	37,393
Sumbawanga	12,697	65.3	524	2.7	176	0.9	653	3.4	3,243	16.7	1,983	10.2	176	0.9	19,453
Kigoma	7,241	89.6	399	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	439	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	8,078
Shinyanga	78,052	84.6	5,783	6.3	384	0.4	1,829	2.0	3,460	3.7	2,349	2.5	412	0.4	92,269
Kagera	19,625	79.6	1,942	7.9	0	0.0	319	1.3	1,787	7.3	972	3.9	0	0.0	24,646
Mwanza	30,264	84.9	1,350	3.8	277	0.8	0	0.0	1,706	4.8	2,064	5.8	0	0.0	35,661
Mara	17,094	68.6	4,430	17.8	86	0.3	97	0.4	2,746	11.0	449	1.8	0	0.0	24,902
Manyara	46,845	77.9	3,568	5.9	430	0.7	2,002	3.3	2,208	3.7	5,070	8.4	0	0.0	60,122
Mainland	511,025	79.1	38,452	5.9	4,296	0.7	13,192	2.0	42,638	6.6	34,966	5.4	1,855	0.3	646,425
North Unguja	610	49.5	32	2.6	76	6.2	102	8.3	280	22.7	133	10.8	0	0.0	1,232
South Unguja	397	46.4	182	21.3	61	7.1	107	12.6	30	3.6	77	9.0	0	0.0	855
Urban West	628	40.0	126	8.0	63	4.0	157	10.0	345	22.0	251	16.0	0	0.0	1,570
North Pemba	248	46.9	77	14.5	0	0.0	175	33.1	0	0.0	29	5.5	0	0.0	530
South Pemba	138	39.8	98	28.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	80	23.1	0	0.0	31	8.9	347
Zanzibar	2,021	44.6	514	11.3	200	4.4	541	11.9	736	16.2	491	10.8	31	0.7	4,535
Total	513,046	79	38,966	6	4,496	1	13,734	2	43,374	7	35,457	5	1,886	0	650,959

9.8.7 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Disease control (dipping/spraying) by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	108,556	89.6	2,520	2.1	0	0.0	519	0.4	6,759	5.6	2,545	2.1	268	0.2	121,167
Arusha	92,501	90.1	3,403	3.3	446	0.4	857	0.8	2,268	2.2	3,174	3.1	29	0.0	102,677
Kilimanjaro	121,158	92.2	2,216	1.7	757	0.6	497	0.4	3,239	2.5	2,925	2.2	666	0.5	131,457
Tanga	81,079	90.0	1,077	1.2	279	0.3	309	0.3	1,833	2.0	5,519	6.1	0	0.0	90,097
Morogoro	57,426	80.6	2,532	3.6	558	0.8	332	0.5	3,863	5.4	6,137	8.6	429	0.6	71,277
Pwani	31,964	85.6	1,135	3.0	267	0.7	361	1.0	2,720	7.3	823	2.2	74	0.2	37,344
Dar es Salaam	10,386	73.6	1,016	7.2	42	0.3	271	1.9	876	6.2	1,146	8.1	383	2.7	14,120
Lindi	12,472	89.2	464	3.3	94	0.7	0	0.0	625	4.5	322	2.3	0	0.0	13,978
Mtwara	27,379	86.7	344	1.1	164	0.5	265	0.8	1,461	4.6	1,964	6.2	0	0.0	31,576
Ruvuma	38,535	86.4	1,233	2.8	0	0.0	30	0.1	1,624	3.6	3,162	7.1	0	0.0	44,584
Iringa	126,026	92.3	4,136	3.0	0	0.0	420	0.3	1,925	1.4	3,982	2.9	0	0.0	136,488
Mbeya	169,622	84.7	5,253	2.6	236	0.1	2,313	1.2	7,625	3.8	14,291	7.1	1,037	0.5	200,378
Singida	64,216	95.6	848	1.3	216	0.3	283	0.4	462	0.7	1,119	1.7	0	0.0	67,144
Tabora	64,631	83.6	1,032	1.3	425	0.5	2,865	3.7	4,612	6.0	3,228	4.2	558	0.7	77,351
Sumbawanga	39,038	76.6	1,465	2.9	0	0.0	700	1.4	2,676	5.3	7,033	13.8	47	0.1	50,960
Kigoma	52,299	87.1	3,610	6.0	0	0.0	520	0.9	1,236	2.1	2,167	3.6	212	0.4	60,044
Shinyanga	165,545	91.4	5,407	3.0	264	0.1	3,045	1.7	2,750	1.5	3,619	2.0	498	0.3	181,129
Kagera	65,292	82.6	2,887	3.7	115	0.1	367	0.5	3,375	4.3	6,727	8.5	238	0.3	79,000
Mwanza	90,610	89.5	2,182	2.2	251	0.2	837	0.8	2,600	2.6	4,769	4.7	0	0.0	101,249
Mara	77,428	88.2	5,109	5.8	171	0.2	730	0.8	2,489	2.8	1,903	2.2	0	0.0	87,830
Manyara	97,428	92.0	3,258	3.1	370	0.3	942	0.9	1,303	1.2	2,505	2.4	98	0.1	105,903
Mainland	1,593,590	88.3	51,127	2.8	4,653	0.3	16,463	0.9	56,321	3.1	79,062	4.4	4,536	0.3	1,805,751
North Unguja	2,004	57.9	126	3.6	76	2.2	322	9.3	406	11.7	525	15.2	0	0.0	3,460
South Unguja	2,156	54.8	458	11.7	170	4.3	351	8.9	262	6.7	535	13.6	0	0.0	3,931
Urban West	1,413	41.7	314	9.3	94	2.8	314	9.3	691	20.4	502	14.8	63	1.9	3,391
North Pemba	2,183	77.5	154	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	205	7.3	219	7.8	55	1.9	2,816
South Pemba	1,993	78.1	186	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	289	11.3	85	3.3	0	0.0	2,553
Zanzibar	9,748	60.4	1,238	7.7	341	2.1	987	6.1	1,852	11.5	1,866	11.6	118	0.7	16,150
Total	1,603,338	88	52,365	3	4,994	0	17,450	1	58,173	3	80,928	4	4,654	0	1,821,901

9.8.8 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Herd/Flock size and selection by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	54,849	82.0	2,578	3.9	368	0.5	281	0.4	6,413	9.6	2,155	3.2	285	0.4	66,929
Arusha	68,594	87.3	3,843	4.9	178	0.2	990	1.3	2,017	2.6	2,907	3.7	29	0.0	78,558
Kilimanjaro	69,326	81.3	2,536	3.0	586	0.7	950	1.1	8,233	9.7	3,486	4.1	140	0.2	85,256
Tanga	35,119	89.3	894	2.3	192	0.5	91	0.2	419	1.1	2,615	6.6	0	0.0	39,329
Morogoro	17,611	81.4	1,350	6.2	0	0.0	71	0.3	2,109	9.7	504	2.3	0	0.0	21,644
Pwani	14,419	75.4	671	3.5	145	0.8	665	3.5	2,373	12.4	839	4.4	0	0.0	19,112
Dar es Salaam	4,667	75.3	461	7.4	80	1.3	249	4.0	588	9.5	154	2.5	0	0.0	6,199
Lindi	2,234	85.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	267	10.2	123	4.7	0	0.0	2,625
Mtwara	6,921	74.2	152	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,649	17.7	605	6.5	0	0.0	9,326
Ruvuma	15,979	77.0	1,233	5.9	0	0.0	87	0.4	2,247	10.8	1,122	5.4	81	0.4	20,750
Iringa	42,644	88.8	1,118	2.3	0	0.0	175	0.4	1,903	4.0	2,177	4.5	0	0.0	48,018
Mbeya	65,162	82.5	3,771	4.8	775	1.0	844	1.1	3,520	4.5	4,515	5.7	442	0.6	79,029
Singida	51,792	91.9	668	1.2	180	0.3	235	0.4	1,472	2.6	1,365	2.4	648	1.1	56,361
Tabora	31,732	73.8	1,594	3.7	992	2.3	2,684	6.2	3,730	8.7	2,030	4.7	252	0.6	43,014
Sumbawanga	16,339	79.9	365	1.8	0	0.0	318	1.6	2,566	12.6	852	4.2	0	0.0	20,439
Kigoma	21,930	87.3	824	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,754	7.0	611	2.4	0	0.0	25,119
Shinyanga	103,655	89.3	3,603	3.1	0	0.0	1,663	1.4	5,171	4.5	1,914	1.6	129	0.1	116,137
Kagera	37,861	77.8	3,328	6.8	0	0.0	58	0.1	3,022	6.2	4,396	9.0	0	0.0	48,665
Mwanza	43,312	83.1	1,926	3.7	159	0.3	871	1.7	4,281	8.2	1,547	3.0	0	0.0	52,097
Mara	34,478	76.8	4,994	11.1	86	0.2	86	0.2	4,758	10.6	493	1.1	0	0.0	44,895
Manyara	67,608	88.9	3,590	4.7	430	0.6	207	0.3	1,953	2.6	2,014	2.6	261	0.3	76,063
Mainland	806,233	84.0	39,499	4.1	4,170	0.4	10,525	1.1	60,446	6.3	36,427	3.8	2,267	0.2	959,567
North Unguja	622	62.8	63	6.4	76	7.7	102	10.3	102	10.3	25	2.6	0	0.0	990
South Unguja	505	44.0	259	22.6	0	0.0	245	21.4	107	9.4	30	2.6	0	0.0	1,147
Urban West	471	34.1	157	11.4	94	6.8	31	2.3	534	38.6	94	6.8	0	0.0	1,382
North Pemba	238	90.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	263
South Pemba	376	54.0	186	26.8	0	0.0	54	7.7	80	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	697
Zanzibar	2,211	49.4	666	14.9	171	3.8	432	9.6	849	19.0	150	3.4	0	0.0	4,479
Total	808,444	84	40,165	4	4,341	0	10,957	1	61,295	6	36,577	4	2,267	0	964,046

9.8.9 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Pasture Establishment by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	34,106	75.8	3,168	7.0	253	0.6	1,146	2.5	5,685	12.6	646	1.4	0	0.0	45,004
Arusha	44,299	82.1	4,766	8.8	71	0.1	601	1.1	1,511	2.8	2,689	5.0	29	0.1	53,965
Kilimanjaro	47,886	80.4	1,670	2.8	733	1.2	885	1.5	5,104	8.6	3,175	5.3	88	0.1	59,540
Tanga	13,333	89.6	717	4.8	140	0.9	36	0.2	230	1.5	427	2.9	0	0.0	14,884
Morogoro	7,213	72.0	1,606	16.0	0	0.0	35	0.4	933	9.3	88	0.9	140	1.4	10,015
Pwani	9,508	67.0	662	4.7	156	1.1	0	0.0	3,341	23.6	488	3.4	29	0.2	14,184
Dar es Salaam	3,000	77.1	419	10.8	42	1.1	80	2.0	195	5.0	117	3.0	37	1.0	3,890
Lindi	986	68.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	124	8.6	146	10.2	182	12.7	0	0.0	1,439
Mtwara	2,738	58.4	79	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,344	28.6	529	11.3	0	0.0	4,690
Ruvuma	8,032	77.6	1,223	11.8	0	0.0	87	0.8	630	6.1	347	3.4	30	0.3	10,350
Iringa	30,303	89.4	1,274	3.8	0	0.0	66	0.2	871	2.6	1,375	4.1	0	0.0	33,888
Mbeya	30,539	78.5	2,564	6.6	457	1.2	277	0.7	2,698	6.9	2,209	5.7	157	0.4	38,902
Singida	35,692	92.4	488	1.3	56	0.1	235	0.6	818	2.1	1,138	2.9	216	0.6	38,643
Tabora	21,985	70.1	2,161	6.9	1,456	4.6	1,385	4.4	2,514	8.0	1,614	5.1	252	0.8	31,367
Sumbawanga	10,068	74.8	541	4.0	0	0.0	271	2.0	2,087	15.5	496	3.7	0	0.0	13,463
Kigoma	9,948	82.4	333	2.8	187	1.5	0	0.0	1,462	12.1	146	1.2	0	0.0	12,076
Shinyanga	79,997	86.6	3,503	3.8	748	0.8	393	0.4	4,848	5.3	2,701	2.9	134	0.1	92,325
Kagera	23,222	81.0	1,402	4.9	0	0.0	261	0.9	950	3.3	2,829	9.9	0	0.0	28,664
Mwanza	20,491	79.1	1,059	4.1	159	0.6	159	0.6	3,345	12.9	701	2.7	0	0.0	25,913
Mara	19,831	76.4	2,659	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,190	12.3	290	1.1	0	0.0	25,971
Manyara	42,549	82.5	3,007	5.8	474	0.9	735	1.4	3,156	6.1	1,476	2.9	158	0.3	51,554
Mainland	495,727	81.2	33,302	5.5	4,931	0.8	6,777	1.1	45,059	7.4	23,664	3.9	1,270	0.2	610,729
North Unguja	292	44.6	25	3.9	76	11.7	127	19.4	133	20.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	654
South Unguja	381	57.8	152	23.1	0	0.0	77	11.7	0	0.0	49	7.4	0	0.0	659
Urban West	345	32.4	94	8.8	94	8.8	31	2.9	471	44.1	31	2.9	0	0.0	1,068
South Pemba	268	60.7	67	15.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	80	18.2	27	6.1	0	0.0	442
North Pemba	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	1,287	45.6	338	12.0	171	6.0	236	8.3	685	24.3	107	3.8	0	0.0	2,823
Total	497,014	81	33,640	5	5,102	1	7,012	1	45,743	7	23,771	4	1,270	0	613,552

9.8.10 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Group formation and strengthening by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	76,857	82.0	4,877	5.2	4,013	4.3	308	0.3	6,589	7.0	839	0.9	252	0.3	93,735
Arusha	44,425	68.7	12,293	19.0	2,532	3.9	203	0.3	2,936	4.5	2,321	3.6	0	0.0	64,711
Kilimanjaro	58,174	72.0	5,650	7.0	11,486	14.2	819	1.0	1,985	2.5	2,660	3.3	0	0.0	80,775
Tanga	29,404	79.0	4,455	12.0	1,729	4.6	0	0.0	998	2.7	653	1.8	0	0.0	37,240
Morogoro	31,690	80.4	3,504	8.9	961	2.4	35	0.1	1,386	3.5	1,583	4.0	232	0.6	39,391
Pwani	23,601	83.6	1,926	6.8	648	2.3	111	0.4	1,335	4.7	607	2.2	0	0.0	28,227
Dar es Salaam	7,024	80.8	768	8.8	190	2.2	117	1.3	371	4.3	105	1.2	122	1.4	8,698
Lindi	6,469	79.5	510	6.3	458	5.6	0	0.0	257	3.2	368	4.5	76	0.9	8,138
Mtwara	17,821	74.1	1,824	7.6	2,094	8.7	0	0.0	1,264	5.3	1,061	4.4	0	0.0	24,065
Ruvuma	22,196	77.7	3,351	11.7	846	3.0	219	0.8	1,102	3.9	754	2.6	111	0.4	28,580
Iringa	68,480	82.6	6,280	7.6	4,859	5.9	72	0.1	676	0.8	2,515	3.0	0	0.0	82,883
Mbeya	73,146	79.5	8,308	9.0	6,064	6.6	236	0.3	2,149	2.3	2,151	2.3	0	0.0	92,054
Singida	26,136	83.2	1,177	3.7	261	0.8	235	0.7	2,496	7.9	1,094	3.5	0	0.0	31,399
Tabora	36,987	74.0	4,936	9.9	2,221	4.4	1,118	2.2	3,199	6.4	1,404	2.8	126	0.3	49,991
Sumbawanga	19,357	74.3	4,782	18.3	159	0.6	94	0.4	1,220	4.7	450	1.7	0	0.0	26,062
Kigoma	27,755	72.7	5,677	14.9	2,436	6.4	877	2.3	984	2.6	292	0.8	146	0.4	38,167
Shinyanga	103,161	83.7	8,509	6.9	4,038	3.3	887	0.7	4,683	3.8	1,635	1.3	270	0.2	123,184
Kagera	36,392	76.6	5,902	12.4	1,043	2.2	150	0.3	1,507	3.2	2,543	5.3	0	0.0	47,536
Mwanza	45,888	83.4	5,758	10.5	943	1.7	697	1.3	1,060	1.9	647	1.2	0	0.0	54,993
Mara	32,366	68.9	7,562	16.1	3,169	6.7	172	0.4	2,753	5.9	742	1.6	236	0.5	47,000
Manyara	50,181	78.5	5,789	9.1	2,123	3.3	342	0.5	1,496	2.3	3,522	5.5	474	0.7	63,927
Mainland	837,511	78.2	103,837	9.7	52,276	4.9	6,693	0.6	40,446	3.8	27,947	2.6	2,046	0.2	1,070,756
North Unguja	920	46.9	120	6.1	254	13.0	178	9.1	254	13.0	235	12.0	0	0.0	1,962
South Unguja	541	43.3	414	33.1	107	8.6	30	2.4	61	4.9	95	7.6	0	0.0	1,249
Urban West	408	20.0	911	44.6	157	7.7	63	3.1	471	23.1	31	1.5	0	0.0	2,041
North Pemba	344	59.5	183	31.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	578
South Pemba	984	77.0	129	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	134	10.5	31	2.4	0	0.0	1,278
Zanzibar	3,198	45.0	1,756	24.7	519	7.3	271	3.8	971	13.7	393	5.5	0.0	0.0	7,108
Total	840,708	78	105,593	10	52,795	5	6,965	1	41,417	4	28,340	3	2,046	0	1,077,863

9.8.11 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Calf Rearing by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	33,523	73.0	1,751	3.8	268	0.6	1,322	2.9	5,019	10.9	3,931	8.6	126	0.3	45,940
Arusha	55,264	77.0	9,444	13.2	1,324	1.8	963	1.3	2,009	2.8	2,742	3.8	0	0.0	71,745
Kilimanjaro	81,055	88.0	4,012	4.4	1,416	1.5	833	0.9	2,478	2.7	2,106	2.3	160	0.2	92,060
Tanga	29,861	90.8	766	2.3	619	1.9	45	0.1	346	1.1	1,259	3.8	0	0.0	32,897
Morogoro	9,316	72.1	1,362	10.5	228	1.8	105	0.8	737	5.7	1,037	8.0	140	1.1	12,926
Pwani	11,574	66.5	1,160	6.7	219	1.3	361	2.1	2,389	13.7	1,668	9.6	45	0.3	17,416
Dar es Salaam	4,304	75.0	768	13.4	122	2.1	122	2.1	227	4.0	154	2.7	42	0.7	5,739
Lindi	2,267	81.8	212	7.6	88	3.2	0	0.0	58	2.1	146	5.3	0	0.0	2,771
Mtwara	4,618	82.9	192	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	336	6.0	422	7.6	0	0.0	5,568
Ruvuma	15,071	82.7	1,430	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	978	5.4	717	3.9	30	0.2	18,225
Iringa	32,684	87.5	1,654	4.4	159	0.4	138	0.4	497	1.3	2,206	5.9	0	0.0	37,338
Mbeya	61,679	79.5	3,431	4.4	1,649	2.1	798	1.0	3,193	4.1	6,295	8.1	524	0.7	77,569
Singida	24,860	89.5	499	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,376	5.0	1,046	3.8	0	0.0	27,782
Tabora	23,953	65.6	2,528	6.9	850	2.3	2,926	8.0	4,009	11.0	1,495	4.1	771	2.1	36,533
Sumbawanga	11,534	65.7	1,563	8.9	272	1.6	494	2.8	2,327	13.3	1,371	7.8	0	0.0	17,561
Kigoma	12,864	79.3	2,497	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	651	4.0	212	1.3	0	0.0	16,225
Shinyanga	86,501	88.1	3,352	3.4	518	0.5	1,524	1.6	3,673	3.7	2,598	2.6	0	0.0	98,166
Kagera	30,338	75.8	2,831	7.1	1,653	4.1	665	1.7	1,121	2.8	3,157	7.9	233	0.6	39,997
Mwanza	46,707	86.4	1,833	3.4	929	1.7	255	0.5	2,696	5.0	1,611	3.0	0	0.0	54,032
Mara	29,186	80.0	4,510	12.4	226	0.6	86	0.2	1,930	5.3	559	1.5	0	0.0	36,497
Manyara	46,861	78.2	4,860	8.1	1,088	1.8	675	1.1	2,728	4.6	3,679	6.1	0	0.0	59,892
Mainland	654,019	81.1	50,655	6.3	11,631	1.4	11,313	1.4	38,779	4.8	38,414	4.8	2,071	0.3	806,881
North Unguja	1,060	55.4	25	1.3	102	5.3	184	9.6	235	12.3	305	16.0	0	0.0	1,912
South Unguja	927	48.6	334	17.5	30	1.6	290	15.2	91	4.8	233	12.2	0	0.0	1,906
Urban West	565	30.0	345	18.3	126	6.7	126	6.7	534	28.3	157	8.3	31	1.7	1,884
North Pemba	347	53.7	77	11.9	0	0.0	58	9.0	26	4.0	139	21.5	0	0.0	647
South Pemba	678	62.1	186	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	142	13.0	85	7.7	0	0.0	1,092
Zanzibar	3,578	48.1	969	13.0	258	3.5	658	8.8	1,028	13.8	919	12.4	31.4	0.4	7,441
Total	657,597	81	51,623	6	11,888	1	11,971	1	39,807	5	39,333	5	2,102	0	814,322

9.8.12 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Use of improved Bulls by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	32,062	78.8	1,647	4.0	125	0.3	279	0.7	5,946	14.6	626	1.5	0	0.0	40,686
Arusha	46,280	81.9	5,338	9.4	211	0.4	926	1.6	1,772	3.1	1,850	3.3	165	0.3	56,540
Kilimanjaro	53,717	78.5	5,230	7.6	609	0.9	647	0.9	4,124	6.0	3,992	5.8	88	0.1	68,407
Tanga	13,613	80.9	1,144	6.8	45	0.3	176	1.0	1,421	8.4	434	2.6	0	0.0	16,834
Morogoro	4,431	69.8	1,017	16.0	140	2.2	53	0.8	570	9.0	0	0.0	140	2.2	6,350
Pwani	8,484	64.3	414	3.1	267	2.0	377	2.9	3,492	26.5	156	1.2	0	0.0	13,191
Dar es Salaam	2,770	72.5	614	16.1	80	2.1	159	4.2	112	2.9	42	1.1	42	1.1	3,820
Lindi	993	82.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	124	10.3	58	4.9	29	2.4	0	0.0	1,204
Mtwara	1,585	60.2	40	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	784	29.8	224	8.5	0	0.0	2,632
Ruvuma	8,691	76.5	945	8.3	0	0.0	59	0.5	951	8.4	687	6.0	30	0.3	11,363
Iringa	18,693	80.9	468	2.0	0	0.0	109	0.5	2,364	10.2	1,462	6.3	0	0.0	23,097
Mbeya	39,779	85.1	2,142	4.6	205	0.4	275	0.6	2,766	5.9	1,481	3.2	75	0.2	46,724
Singida	25,686	92.7	441	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	798	2.9	798	2.9	0	0.0	27,723
Tabora	20,358	71.9	1,016	3.6	992	3.5	1,692	6.0	2,153	7.6	1,440	5.1	668	2.4	28,320
Sumbawanga	6,977	66.2	319	3.0	47	0.4	271	2.6	2,426	23.0	497	4.7	0	0.0	10,537
Kigoma	6,993	76.6	1,635	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	292	3.2	212	2.3	0	0.0	9,132
Shinyanga	68,551	91.4	2,318	3.1	0	0.0	393	0.5	2,732	3.6	1,037	1.4	0	0.0	75,031
Kagera	20,093	83.4	1,199	5.0	58	0.2	150	0.6	981	4.1	1,619	6.7	0	0.0	24,098
Mwanza	16,701	81.1	1,377	6.7	159	0.8	159	0.8	1,365	6.6	831	4.0	0	0.0	20,591
Mara	14,737	74.5	3,476	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,494	7.5	86	0.4	0	0.0	19,793
Manyara	37,452	78.6	2,712	5.7	847	1.8	158	0.3	4,468	9.4	1,868	3.9	158	0.3	47,663
Mainland	448,645	81.0	33,493	6.0	3,783	0.7	6,008	1.1	41,068	7.4	19,373	3.5	1,366	0.2	553,737
North Unguja	547	50.6	0	0.0	102	9.4	76	7.1	178	16.5	178	16.5	0	0.0	1,081
South Unguja	582	40.6	334	23.4	0	0.0	213	14.9	61	4.2	242	16.9	0	0.0	1,431
Urban West	534	40.5	251	19.0	94	7.1	0	0.0	314	23.8	126	9.5	0	0.0	1,319
North Pemba	132	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	132
South Pemba	454	60.4	129	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	138	18.4	31	4.1	0	0.0	752
Zanzibar	2,248	47.7	714	15.2	196	4.2	289	6.1	691	14.7	576	12.2	0.0	0.0	4,714
Total	450,892	81	34,207	6	3,979	1	6,297	1	41,759	7	19,950	4	1,366	0	558,451

9.8.13 LIVESTOCK EXTENSION: Number of households receiving extension advice on Livestock Feeds processing by region during the 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Source of Livestock Extension														Total Number of households
	Government		NGO/Dev project		Cooperative		Large scale farmer		Radio/TV/Newspapers		Neighbour		Other		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Other (Specify)	%	
Dodoma	45,201	81.2	2,655	4.8	126	0.2	743	1.3	5,515	9.9	1,457	2.6	0	0.0	55,698
Arusha	33,664	80.0	3,972	9.4	387	0.9	663	1.6	2,343	5.6	1,035	2.5	29	0.1	42,092
Kilimanjaro	50,076	73.6	3,039	4.5	486	0.7	1,778	2.6	7,395	10.9	5,263	7.7	0	0.0	68,036
Tanga	11,126	79.2	1,169	8.3	45	0.3	379	2.7	782	5.6	541	3.9	0	0.0	14,042
Morogoro	14,980	79.6	1,613	8.6	419	2.2	198	1.1	917	4.9	513	2.7	175	0.9	18,815
Pwani	16,494	81.8	600	3.0	111	0.5	111	0.5	2,518	12.5	275	1.4	45	0.2	20,153
Dar es Salaam	4,970	71.3	925	13.3	80	1.1	351	5.0	207	3.0	439	6.3	0	0.0	6,971
Lindi	1,381	81.9	123	7.3	0	0.0	124	7.3	29	1.7	29	1.7	0	0.0	1,687
Mtwara	4,351	61.1	159	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,283	18.0	1,334	18.7	0	0.0	7,126
Ruvuma	13,886	84.8	1,329	8.1	0	0.0	59	0.4	616	3.8	459	2.8	30	0.2	16,379
Iringa	47,232	90.9	1,558	3.0	0	0.0	253	0.5	985	1.9	1,947	3.7	0	0.0	51,974
Mbeya	58,101	83.6	3,731	5.4	538	0.8	1,039	1.5	2,262	3.3	3,382	4.9	446	0.6	69,498
Singida	21,067	86.9	386	1.6	283	1.2	0	0.0	1,746	7.2	576	2.4	180	0.7	24,237
Tabora	25,651	72.5	962	2.7	567	1.6	2,392	6.8	3,810	10.8	1,746	4.9	252	0.7	35,379
Sumbawanga	14,501	75.2	1,131	5.9	0	0.0	141	0.7	2,424	12.6	1,086	5.6	0	0.0	19,284
Kigoma	8,987	88.1	669	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	146	1.4	399	3.9	0	0.0	10,201
Shinyanga	56,641	85.0	3,584	5.4	479	0.7	992	1.5	3,183	4.8	1,639	2.5	119	0.2	66,636
Kagera	18,230	80.3	1,321	5.8	58	0.3	261	1.2	864	3.8	1,465	6.5	490	2.2	22,689
Mwanza	21,718	83.7	1,319	5.1	0	0.0	766	3.0	1,195	4.6	954	3.7	0	0.0	25,952
Mara	18,341	78.6	3,176	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,803	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	23,320
Manyara	34,446	74.1	3,454	7.4	474	1.0	548	1.2	3,733	8.0	3,686	7.9	158	0.3	46,499
Mainland	521,043	80.6	36,875	5.7	4,050	0.6	10,797	1.7	43,755	6.8	28,225	4.4	1,924	0.3	646,668
North Unguja	780	46.0	114	6.7	51	3.0	267	15.7	382	22.5	102	6.0	0	0.0	1,695
South Unguja	446	35.5	381	30.4	30	2.4	138	11.0	138	11.0	122	9.7	0	0.0	1,255
Urban West	471	30.0	220	14.0	94	6.0	63	4.0	565	36.0	157	10.0	0	0.0	1,570
North Pemba	154	59.2	77	29.6	0	0.0	29	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	260
South Pemba	435	64.9	98	14.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	138	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	671
Zanzibar	2,286	41.9	889	16.3	175	3.2	496	9.1	1,223	22.4	380	7.0	0.0	0.0	5,451
Total	523,329	80	37,764	6	4,226	1	11,293	2	44,977	7	28,605	4	1,924	0	652,119

9.9.1 FISH FARMING: Number of Agriculture Households Practising Fish Farming by Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year					
Region	Was Fish farming carried out by this household during 2007/08				
	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Dodoma	116	0	358,854	100	358,969
Arusha	122	0	205,425	100	205,547
Kilimanjaro	702	0	242,006	100	242,708
Tanga	825	0	329,953	100	330,779
Morogoro	246	0	298,175	100	298,421
Pwani	0	0	174,523	100	174,523
Dar es Salaam	80	0	35,080	100	35,160
Lindi	0	0	166,898	100	166,898
Mtwara	153	0	249,220	100	249,373
Ruvuma	4,018	2	206,263	98	210,281
Iringa	1,821	1	304,808	99	306,629
Mbeya	1,169	0	453,655	100	454,824
Singida	0	0	216,992	100	216,992
Tabora	653	0	287,794	100	288,447
Rukwa	412	0	225,838	100	226,250
Kigoma	212	0	224,958	100	225,171
Shinyanga	0	0	485,212	100	485,212
Kagera	147	0	405,762	100	405,910
Mwanza	92	0	398,901	100	398,993
Mara	0	0	226,731	100	226,731
Manyara	0	0	198,513	100	198,513
Mainland	10,768	0	5,695,561	100	5,706,329
%	0.19	0.19	99.81	99.81	100.00
North Unguja	0	0	30,354	100	30,354
South Unguja	0	0	20,259	100	20,259
Urban West	0	0	18,651	100	18,651
North Pemba	26	0	32,869	100	32,895
South Pemba	0	0	30,034	100	30,034
Zanzibar	26	100	132,168	100	132,193
%	0.02	0.08	99.98	0.08	100.00
National	10,794	0	5,827,729	100	5,838,523

9.9.2 FISH FARMING: Number of Agriculture Households by System of Fish Farming and Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	system of fish farming			
	Natural Pond	Dug out Pond	Water Reservoir	Total
Dodoma	0	116	0	116
Arusha	0	122	0	122
Kilimanjaro	0	702	0	702
Tanga	0	825	0	825
Morogoro	88	158	0	246
Pwani	0	0	0	0
Dar es Salaam	0	122	0	122
Lindi	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	458	0	458
Ruvuma	200	4,054	0	4,254
Iringa	169	1,732	0	1,901
Mbeya	0	1,169	0	1,169
Singida	0	0	0	0
Tabora	56	864	40	959
Rukwa	0	588	47	635
Kigoma	0	212	0	212
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0
Kagera	147	0	0	147
Mwanza	0	92	0	92
Mara	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0
Mainland	660	11,215	87	11,961
North Unguja	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	26	0	26
South Pemba	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	0	26	0	26
National	660	11,240	87	11,987

9.9.3 FISH FARMING: Number of Agricultural Households By Source of Fingerings and District, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Source of Fingerling							Total
	Own pond	Government institution	NGO/Project	Neighbour	Private trade	Natural pond	Other	
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	116
Arusha	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	122
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	614	0	0	88	702
Tanga	0	0	516	206	0	103	0	825
Morogoro	88	0	0	18	140	0	0	246
Dar es Salaam	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	122
Mtwara	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	458
Ruvuma	207	141	451	3,295	0	132	30	4,254
Iringa	109	225	553	645	209	159	0	1,901
Mbeya	0	0	0	965	0	0	204	1,169
Tabora	126	248	459	0	0	126	0	959
Rukwa		0	141	335	0	0	112	635
Kigoma	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	212
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	147
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	92
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
Total	576	1,072	2,455	6,200	349	901	434	11,987

9.9.4 FISH FARMING: Number of Agricultural Households By Location of Selling Fish and District, 2007/08
Agricultural Year

Region	Did not sell	Neighbour	Local market	Secondary market	trade at farm	Other	Total
Dodoma	116	0	0	0	0	0	116
Arusha	122	0	0	0	0	0	122
Kilimanjaro	264	438	0	0	0	0	702
Tanga	309	516	0	0	0	0	825
Morogoro	246	0	0	0	0	0	246
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es Salaam	85	37	0	0	0	0	122
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	458	0	0	0	0	458
Ruvuma	2,573	1,519	0	0	30	132	4,254
Iringa	1,079	653	0	0	0	169	1,901
Mbeya	806	363	0	0	0	0	1,169
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	153	307	459	0	40	0	959
Rukwa	141	159	0	335	0	0	635
Kigoma	0	212	0	0	0	0	212
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	147	0	147
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	92	0	92
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	5,895	4,662	459	335	309	301	11,961
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
Total	5,921	4,662	459	335	309	301	11,987

9.9.5 FISH FARMING: Total Number of Fish Harvested, their weight and Quantity Sold by Region during 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Fish Harvested				Fish Sold
	Number of Fish	%	Quantity(Kg)	%	Quantity (Kg)
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	6,100	0	610	0	0
Kilimanja	177,751	6	6,592	1	3,251
Tanga	186,819	6	32,495	3	25,480
Morogoro	4,387	0	7,019	1	0
Dar es Salaam	33,089	1	9,861	1	1,863
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	109,969	4	18,328	2	18,328
Ruvuma	911,657	29	283,454	25	344,111
Iringa	210,284	7	34,618	3	41,924
Mbeya	338,877	11	16,028	1	2,293
Tabora	1,014,913	33	301,229	26	281,464
Rukwa	67,127	2	80,071	7	139,437
Kigoma	21,236	1	0	0	6,371
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	12,670	0	19,005	2	17,679
Mwanza	23,026	1	345,391	30	239,471
Mara	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	3,117,905	100	1,154,702	100	1,121,672
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	0	0	0	0	0
National	3,117,905		1,154,702		1,121,672

9.9.6 FISH FARMING: Mean Size of Fish Pond and average Number of fingerings stocked by Type and Region during 2007/08 agriculture year

Region	Mean Size of Pond (Sq.metre)	Type of Fish								Total
		Tilapia		Milkfish		Prawns/Crabs		Lulu		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Dodoma	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arusha	27	300	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
Kilimanja	61	128	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
Tanga	59	91	87.9	13	12.1	0	0	0	0	103
Morogoro	34	49	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es Sa	99	547	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547
Lindi	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	19	500	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Ruvuma	133	124	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
Iringa	49	70	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Mbeya	44	1148	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1148
Singida	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	151	149	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Rukwa	101	421	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421
Kigoma	374	240	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240
Shinyanga	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	182	200	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Mwanza	100	6	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mara	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland		3,972	99.7	13	0.3	0	0.0	0		3,985
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar		0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
National	97	3,972	99.4	12.50	0.3	12	0.3	0	0.00	3,996.82

9.9.7 FISH FARMING: Number of Agricultural Households By frequency of stocking of Fingerings in fish ponds and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Frequency of stocking				Total
	1	2	3	8	
Dodoma	116	0	0	0	116
Arusha	122	0	0	0	122
Kilimanjaro	351	351	0	0	702
Tanga	722	103	0	0	825
Morogoro	228	0	0	18	246
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es Salaam	122	0	0	0	122
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	458	0	0	0	458
Ruvuma	2,743	1,482	30	0	4,254
Iringa	1,053	689	159	0	1,901
Mbeya	1,010	159	0	0	1,169
Singida	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	527	432	0	0	959
Rukwa	253	335	47	0	635
Kigoma	212	0	0	0	212
Shinyanga		0	0	0	
Kagera	147	0	0	0	147
Mwanza	92	0	0	0	92
Mara	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	8,157	3,551	236	18	11,961
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	26	0	0	26
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0
Zanzibar	0	26	0	0	26
National	8,157	3,576	236	18	11,987

9.9.8 FISH FARMING: Number of Agricultural Households By level of care of fish ponds and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Level of Care of Fish Pond				Total
	High	Average	Low	Others	
Dodoma	0	0	116	0	116
Arusha	0	0	122	0	122
Kilimanjaro	0	615	87	0	702
Tanga	103	413	206	103	825
Morogoro	0	18	140	88	246
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0
Dar es Salaam	0	122	0	0	122
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	458	0	458
Ruvuma	0	1,773	1,442	1,039	4,254
Iringa	159	842	900	0	1,901
Mbeya	0	488	477	204	1,169
Singida	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	554	405	0	959
Rukwa	47	477	112	0	635
Kigoma	0	0	212	0	212
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	147	0	0	147
Mwanza	0	0	92	0	92
Mara	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0
Mainland	309	5,448	4,770	1,434	11,961
North Unguja	0	0	0	0	0
South Unguja	0	0	0	0	0
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	0	0	0	0
South Pemba	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	0	26	0	0	26
Zanzibar	0	26	0	0	26
National	309	5,473	4,770	1,434	11,987

9.10.1 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agricultural Households involved in Honey Production/Collection and Region, 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Agricultural Households Involved in Honey Production/Collection		Agricultural Households NOT Involved in Honey Production/Collection		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dodoma	21,138	6	337,831	94	358,969	100
Arusha	8,323	4	197,224	96	205,547	100
Kilimanjaro	8,274	3	234,434	97	242,708	100
Tanga	5,077	2	325,702	98	330,779	100
Morogoro	2,762	1	295,659	99	298,421	100
Pwani	1,150	1	173,373	99	174,523	100
Dar es Salaam	0	0	35,160	100	35,160	100
Lindi	565	0	166,333	100	166,898	100
Mtwara	1,066	0	248,307	100	249,373	100
Ruvuma	1,057	1	209,224	99	210,281	100
Iringa	10,577	3	296,052	97	306,629	100
Mbeya	7,740	2	447,084	98	454,824	100
Singida	14,288	7	202,705	93	216,992	100
Tabora	11,761	4	276,685	96	288,447	100
Rukwa	7,306	3	218,944	97	226,250	100
Kigoma	4,247	2	220,924	98	225,171	100
Shinyanga	3,317	1	481,895	99	485,212	100
Kagera	4,798	1	401,112	99	405,910	100
Mwanza	1,811	0	397,181	100	398,993	100
Mara	1,055	0	225,676	100	226,731	100
Manyara	11,721	6	186,791	94	198,513	100
Mainland	128,031	2	5,578,298	98	5,706,329	100
North Unguja	25	0	30,328	100	30,354	100
South Unguja	335	2	19,924	98	20,259	100
Urban West	31	0	18,620	100	18,651	100
North Pemba	530	2	32,365	98	32,895	100
South Pemba	361	1	29,674	99	30,034	100
Zanzibar	1,282	1	130,911	99	132,193	100
Total (National)	129,314	2	5,709,209	98	5,838,523	100

9.10.2 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agriculture Households Harvesting Honey by Type of Bee and Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

	Number of Agricultural Households that Poduced/Collected Honey			Number of Agricultural Households that did NOT Poduce/Collect Honey			Total		
	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Total	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Total	Stingless Bee	Sting Bee	Total
Dodoma	4,768	16,221	20,990	629	888	1,518	5,398	17,110	22,507
Arusha	1,525	6,125	7,650	624	231	855	2,149	6,356	8,506
Kilimanjaro	3,679	5,181	8,860	188	298	486	3,867	5,479	9,346
Tanga	875	4,500	5,375	391	0	391	1,266	4,500	5,766
Morogoro	458	2,391	2,850	0	0	0	458	2,391	2,850
Pwani	349	865	1,213	111	111	222	460	976	1,435
Dar es Salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	79	457	536	0	29	29	79	486	565
Mtwara	408	542	950	0	116	116	408	658	1,066
Ruvuma	588	469	1,057	0	207	207	588	675	1,263
Iringa	3,104	7,353	10,458	576	106	682	3,681	7,459	11,140
Mbeya	1,372	6,693	8,065	241	284	525	1,613	6,977	8,590
Singida	4,332	9,853	14,185	715	103	818	5,047	9,955	15,002
Tabora	2,079	9,280	11,359	501	181	683	2,580	9,461	12,041
Rukwa	1,119	6,363	7,482	224	0	224	1,343	6,363	7,706
Kigoma	1,410	2,464	3,873	747	373	1,120	2,156	2,837	4,994
Shinyanga	1,472	1,844	3,317	0	0	0	1,472	1,844	3,317
Kagera	955	3,635	4,590	544	207	751	1,499	3,842	5,342
Mwanza	1,007	1,165	2,172	0	0	0	1,007	1,165	2,172
Mara	491	704	1,195	0	0	0	491	704	1,195
Manyara	1,453	9,794	11,247	158	548	706	1,611	10,343	11,954
Mainland	31,524	95,900	127,424	5,648	3,683	9,332	37,172	99,583	136,755
North Unguja	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	25	25
South Unguja	110	242	351	0	0	0	110	242	351
Urban West	0	31	31	0	0	0	0	31	31
North Pemba	146	413	559	26	0	26	172	413	585
South Pemba	192	165	357	31	62	93	223	227	450
Zanzibar	447	876	1,324	57	62	119	504	938	1,442

9.10.3 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agricultural Households, type of bee Hives and type of bees and District , 2007/08 Agricultural Year

Region	Number of Improved Bee Hives						Number of Local Bee Hives					
	Stingless Bee		Sting Bee		Total		Stingless Bee		Sting Bee		Total	
	Number of households	Number of Hives	Number of households	Number of Hives	Number of households	Number of Hives	Number of households	Number of Hives	Number of households	Number of Hives	Number of households	Number of Hives
Dodoma	5,398	1,708	17,110	8,457	22,507	10,166	5,398	57,902	17,110	198,744	22,507	256,647
Arusha	2,149	73,311	6,478	10,853	8,628	84,165	2,149	226,903	6,478	100,573	8,628	327,476
Kilimanjaro	3,867	22,762	5,479	1,712	9,346	24,474	3,867	35,463	5,479	55,896	9,346	91,360
Tanga	1,266	995	4,500	859	5,766	1,854	1,266	7,992	4,500	113,111	5,766	121,103
Morogoro	458	177	2,391	299	2,850	476	458	2,285	2,391	48,900	2,850	51,185
Pwani	460	640	976	527	1,435	1,167	460	832	976	6,926	1,435	7,757
Lindi	79	0	486	946	565	946	79	158	486	7,778	565	7,935
Mtwara	408	1,020	658	816	1,066	1,835	408	3,772	658	9,282	1,066	13,055
Ruvuma	588	913	675	0	1,263	913	588	3,908	675	4,377	1,263	8,286
Iringa	3,681	3,321	7,459	6,241	11,140	9,562	3,681	29,340	7,459	62,740	11,140	92,080
Mbeya	1,613	568	6,977	9,018	8,590	9,585	1,613	17,609	6,977	173,745	8,590	191,354
Singida	5,047	360	9,955	13,343	15,002	13,703	5,047	38,712	9,955	161,657	15,002	200,368
Tabora	2,886	2,296	9,614	129,525	12,500	131,821	2,886	500,418	9,614	915,666	12,500	1,416,084
Rukwa	1,343	1,793	6,363	11,708	7,706	13,502	1,343	12,914	6,363	586,618	7,706	599,532
Kigoma	2,156	0	2,837	1,210	4,994	1,210	2,156	25,383	2,837	62,734	4,994	88,117
Shinyanga	1,472	0	1,844	2,704	3,317	2,704	1,472	128,447	1,844	180,817	3,317	309,263
Kagera	1,499	0	3,842	390,787	5,342	390,787	1,499	8,867	3,842	290,211	5,342	299,078
Mwanza	1,007	0	1,165	384	2,172	384	1,007	15,312	1,165	15,233	2,172	30,545
Mara	491	564	704	1,094	1,195	1,658	491	643	704	2,004	1,195	2,647
Manyara	1,611	154,053	10,343	2,353	11,954	156,405	1,611	7,597	10,343	91,926	11,954	99,523
Mainland	37,478	264,482	99,859	592,835	137,337	857,316	37,478	1,124,458	99,859	3,088,938	137,337	4,213,396
North Unguja	0	.	25	0	25	0	0	.	25	0	25	0
South Unguja	110	152	242	0	351	152	110	12,511	242	3,401	351	15,912
Urban West	0	.	31	0	31	0	0	.	31	628	31	628
North Pemba	172	263	413	0	585	263	172	905	413	3,829	585	4,734
South Pemba	223	62,382	227	0	450	62,382	223	428	227	3,226	450	3,654
Zanzibar	504	62,797	938	0	1,442	62,797	504	13,845	938	11,084	1,442	24,929
Total	37,982	327,278	100,797	592,835	138,779	920,113	37,982	1,138,303	100,797	3,100,022	138,779	4,238,324

9.10.4 BEE KEEPING: Quantity of Honey Harvested and Sold by Size of Bees and Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Stingless Bee				Sting Bee				Total	
	Honey Harvested		Honey Sold		Honey Harvested		Honey Sold		Honey Sold (Its)	Honey Harvested (Its)
	Quantity (Its)	%	Quantity (Its)	%	Quantity (Its)	%	Quantity (Its)	%		
Dodoma	498,628	33	447,200	34	1,011,044	67	869,528	66	1,316,728	1,509,673
Arusha	384,462	42	312,730	38	538,583	58	514,506	62	827,236	923,045
Kilimanjaro	922,955	90	670,277	90	101,982	10	77,729	10	748,006	1,024,937
Tanga	188,859	39	17,380	6	296,019	61	264,118	94	281,498	484,878
Morogoro	6,359	4	5,220	4	141,609	96	120,945	96	126,165	147,968
Pwani	7,597	17	6,696	18	37,267	83	30,922	82	37,618	44,864
Dar es Salaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	1,971	6	1,577	6	28,944	94	24,050	94	25,627	30,915
Mtwara	5,098	9	6,729	12	52,183	91	49,739	88	56,468	57,280
Ruvuma	7,681	39	6,037	42	12,059	61	8,388	58	14,425	19,740
Iringa	124,685	23	93,742	25	422,379	77	279,380	75	373,122	547,063
Mbeya	837,193	25	8,088	2	2,557,916	75	389,457	98	397,545	3,395,109
Singida	142,891	12	124,891	13	1,058,768	88	841,968	87	966,859	1,201,659
Tabora	828,205	21	812,662	21	3,033,601	79	3,080,291	79	3,892,953	3,861,806
Rukwa	35,068	2	25,203	1	2,276,302	98	2,218,890	99	2,244,093	2,311,370
Kigoma	73,700	26	59,773	10	214,599	74	546,951	90	606,724	288,300
Shinyanga	214,621	16	157,350	16	1,165,206	84	818,731	84	976,081	1,379,826
Kagera	17,254	8	29,398	14	199,111	92	182,075	86	211,474	216,365
Mwanza	40,626	58	30,252	69	29,008	42	13,396	31	43,649	69,634
Mara	4,616	44	2,792	55	5,935	56	2,247	45	5,039	10,550
Manyara	34,511	6	16,675	3	568,294	94	598,737	97	615,413	602,805
Mainland	4,376,979	24	2,834,672	21	13750807.25	76	10932049.42	19	13,766,722	18,127,787
North Unguja	.	0	.	0	0	.	254	0	0	0
South Unguja	13,280	54	13,248	55	11,405	46	10,739	55	23,986	24,685
Urban West	.	0	.	0	1,884	0	0	0	0	0
North Pemba	3,585	47	1,694	38	4,092	53	2,762	38	4,456	7,676
South Pemba	2,222	31	2,142	35	4,882	69	4,052	35	6,194	7,104
Zanzibar	19,087	46	17,084	49	22,262	54	17,807		34,890	41,349
National	4,396,067	24	2,851,756	21	13,773,069	76	10,949,856	19	13,801,612	18,169,136

9.10.5 BEE KEEPING: Average price of Honey (Tshs/litre) by Size of Bees and Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Sting Bee (Price per Litre)	Stingless Bee (Price per Litre)	Average Price Per Litre
Dodoma	1,179	1,048	1,148
Arusha	1,932	1,670	1,865
Kilimanjaro	2,185	3,673	2,821
Tanga	1,566	1,426	1,544
Morogoro	1,812	1,335	1,735
Pwani	2,215	1,956	2,132
Dar es Salaam	0	0.00	0
Lindi	1,693	1,500	1,666
Mtwara	2,142	675	1,580
Ruvuma	1,565	851	1,233
Iringa	1,429	1,029	1,296
Mbeya	1,228	1,544	1,287
Singida	1,306	1,307	1,306
Tabora	1,201	1,018	1,169
Rukwa	1,046	1,109	1,056
Kigoma	1,156	1,333	1,224
Shinyanga	1,549	799	1,217
Kagera	1,420	1,261	1,388
Mwanza	1,388	1,114	1,261
Mara	454	1,315	808
Manyara	1,326	4,352	1,736
Mainland	1,419	1,444	1,404
North Unguja	3,000	-	3,000
South Unguja	5,052	3,680	4,624
Urban West	8,000	-	8,000
North Pemba	4,702	4,594	4,670
South Pemba	4,933	6,287	5,661
Zanzibar	5,137	4,853	5,191
National	1,423	1,423	1,487

9.10.6 BEE KEEPING: Number of Agriculture Households by Location of Selling Honey and Region during the 2007/08 Agriculture Year

Region	Neighbour		Local market		Secondary market		Processing industry		scale farm	Trade at farm		Did not sell		Other		Total	
	Stingless bee	Sting Bee	Stingless bee	Sting Bee	Stingless bee	Sting Bee	Stingless bee	Sting Bee	Sting Bee	Stingless bee	Sting Bee	Stingless bee	Sting Bee	Stingless bee	Sting Bee	Stingless bee	Sting Bee
Dodoma	3,436	7,839	222	713	444	3,291	0	0	222	126	803	1,169	3,735	0	507	5,398	17,110
Arusha	833	2,692	71	641	89	0	0	0	0	122	162	913	2,861	122	0	2,149	6,356
Kilimanjaro	1,770	2,139	774	575	0	0	250	63	0	125	382	1,010	2,109	0	0	3,929	5,268
Tanga	438	2,686	0	391	0	73	0	0	0	130	558	307	754	0	84	875	4,546
Morogoro	458	1,398	0	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	458	2,391
Pwani	168	684	0	0	87	87	0	0	0	175	204	29	0	0	0	460	976
Lindi	79	369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	29	0	0	79	486
Mtwara	408	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	658
Ruvuma	500	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	588	675
Iringa	1,646	4,394	169	448	0	0	0	0	0	338	725	941	1,761	587	66	3,681	7,393
Mbeya	1,047	3,663	157	836	0	284	0	0	125	0	454	409	1,615	0	0	1,613	6,977
Singida	1,767	6,319	751	909	216	921	0	0	0	319	103	1,675	1,432	216	272	4,944	9,955
Tabora	962	5,377	181	165	111	334	153	40	0	0	1,033	142	1,509	696	1,003	2,246	9,461
Rukwa	831	5,003	0	400	0	225	0	0	0	0	176	288	559	0	0	1,119	6,363
Kigoma	1,596	2,065	0	373	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	0	1,783	2,837
Shinyanga	433	1,193	270	652	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	498	0	0	0	1,472	1,844
Kagera	594	2,966	0	78	129	0	0	0	0	0	102	233	696	0	0	955	3,842
Mwanza	479	202	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	761	0	0	1,007	1,165
Mara	140	365	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	339	0	0	491	704
Manyara	522	3,588	0	264	724	898	0	0	0	0	98	365	5,188	0	233	1,611	10,268
Mainland	18,107	54,187	2,778	7,153	1,801	6,111	860	102	347	1,336	4,887	8,763	24,325	1,621	2,164	35,266	99,277
North Unguja	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
South Unguja	16	193	61	0	16	16	0	0	0	16	32	0	0	0	0	110	242
Urban West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
North Pemba	117	248	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	55	106	0	0	172	413
South Pemba	161	134	31	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	165
Zanzibar	294	601	92	29	16	47	0	0	0	16	93	55	106	0	0	473	876
National	18,401	54,788	2,870	7,182	1,817	6,159	860	102	347	1,352	4,981	8,817	24,431	1,621	2,164	35,739	100,153





APPENDIX III: CENSUS DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Smallholder Questionnaire

Community Questionnaire

Village Listing Forms

Appendix IIIa: Smallholder Questionnaire

United Republic of Tanzania							
ACQI	CONFIDENTIAL						
							
Small holder/Small Scale Farmer questionnaire							
Identification <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>							
Agricultural Sample Census 2007/2008							
  							
Enumerator Name Signature							
Date of Enumeration							
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d d m m y y y y	Start Time End Time						
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hour</th> <th>Minutes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Hour	Minutes	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Hour	Minutes						
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						
Field level checking by:							
District Supervisor Name Signature Date / /	I To be filled by the supervisor ONLY after Field/farm level checking of the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the Supervisor in front of the enumerator						
Regional Supervisor Name Signature Date / /							
National Supervisor Name Signature Date / /							
District checking in Office							
District Supervisor Name Signature Date / /	All questionnaires must be checked at the district office.						
For Use at Regional Level Only							
Data entered by: Name Signature Date / /	See the back page for details of queries						
Queried Name Signature Date / /							
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Zanzibar, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Prime Ministers' Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, National Bureau of Statistics, and the Office of the Government Statistician General of Revolution Government of Zanzibar							

Definition and working page for page 1

General Definitions

Who is a Smallholder /Small Scale farmer?

Should have one or more of the following: in the 2007/08 farming season had one or more cultivated and planted farms. The farm land may either be owned, rented, borrowed. The farmer may also be raising 1 and 50 head of cattle, and/or between 5 and 100 head of sheep/Goats/Pigs, and/or between 50 and 1000

Household: A group of people who occupy the whole of part one or more housing units and makes joint provision for food and/or other household items. Usually such a group comprises a husband, wife, and their children. Other relatives may be members of the household if they happen to live and get food provisions from the same household. People who live together and eat from the same pot may be considered as members of the same household even if they stay in separate dwellings. An individual who lives and eat alone is considered as an independent household.

Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of his age or standing in the household as the head. He/she should be a permanent resident of the house and he/she is the main person responsible for decision making regarding use of household resources..

Agricultural Holding: This is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management. This unit may have been grown various crops. For the purpose of the survey, the agricultural holdings are restricted to those which meet one of the following conditions:

- Having or operated at least 25 sq meter of arable land
- Own or keep at least one head of cattle or five goats/sheep/five pigs or fifty chicken/ducks/turkeys during the agricultural year 2007/08 (from October 2007 to September 2008).

Question Specific Definitions:

Type of Agriculture holding Codes (Q2.1):

Crops only: A holding is referred to be a crop only holding if it has cultivated at least one piece of land. This also applies to all households owning or have kept livestock whose number does not qualify such households to be an agricultural holding (No cattle, less than 5 goats/sheep/pigs, less than 50 chickens/turkeys/rabbits).

Livestock only: A holding is referred to be a livestock only holding if it has exercised livestock husbandry only during the 2007/08 agricultural year.

NOTE

For agricultural holding only and pastoralist holding only; the number of livestock should be at least one head of cattle, not less than five goats/sheep/pigs, not less than 50 chickens /turkeys /rabbits. This also applies to households having or operated less than 25 sq meter of cultivated land (which does not qualify the household to be considered as agricultural holding) but has the number of livestock that makes the holding qualifies to be considered as livestock holding.

Pastoralist holding: This refers to a household which practices livestock production as its major income generating activity and a means of subsistence, but moves from one place to another searching for water and pasture for the livestock. This movement usually involves long distances and in many cases the whole household unit moves with the livestock and they have no permanent place of residence.

Both crops and livestock: A holding is referred to be a both crops and livestock if it has cultivated a piece of land equal or exceeding 25 sq meter and if such households have own or kept livestock whose number qualify such household be considered as an agricultural holding.

Procedures for questions:

Q 2.1 Type of agriculture household/holding

Using the options under the question classify the type of agriculture household/holding

Note: If the household had an acre of crops and raised 40 chickens during 2007/08, it is classified as 'Crops only' as the number of chickens does not qualify the household as a livestock holding.

1.0 IDENTIFICATION DETAILS		
1.1 Location		Identification <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Na.	Location Name	Codes
1.1.1	Region	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.1.2	District	<input type="text"/>
1.1.3	Ward	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.1.4	Village	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.2 Deatails of the respondent or household head		
Na.		Codes
1.2.1	Name and number of local leader	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.2.2	Name and number of household head	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1.2.3	Sex of household head	<input type="text"/>
1.2.4	Name of respondent	
1.2.5	Relationship of Respondent to household head	
<u>Relationship to household head codes (Q 1.2.5)</u> Head of Household1 Son /Daughter.....3 Grandson/Granddaughter.....5 No relationship.....7 Spouse.....2 Father/Mother.....4 Other relatives.....6		
2.0 ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD		
2.1	Type of Agriculture Household	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<u>Household agricultural activities codes(Q 2.1)</u> Crops only.....1 Livestock only2 Pastoralist.....3 Crops and Livestock4		

Definition and working page for page 2
Question Specific Definitions:
Relation to head (Col 2):

Household Head: A person who is acknowledged by all other members of the household either by virtue of their age or standing as the household head.

Read and Write (Col 8)
Any other language: Must be a written language.

For someone who can read and write in Kiswahili and any other language apart from English, the correct code is 1. For one who can read and write in English and any other language apart from Kiswahili the the correct code is 2. Code 4 should only be used for any other language which is not English or Kiswahili.

Education Level Reached (Col 10):

Ask the respondent the highest educational level reached. This aims at establishing whether at the time of enumeration the member of the household is studying has completed or has never studied. Make further enquiry for the level of education reached for those who have completed studies. Establish if the member had attained any training after graduation for the purposes for completing column number 9. For those who still continue attending studies during the period of this survey, establish their learning stage. For instance for a household member who studied up to Standard Three but did not complete his/her education at this level, then his/her highest education level reached is Standard Two. For those indicated under code 3 (not studied) in column 8 should be marked code 99 (Not applicable) in column 9.

Section 3.0 Note

Make sure that you define the hh proper to ensure that all the members of the hh are included. Ensure that you stress that the hh is not just the hh heads direct family and that it includes other people living and eating together with the family.

If you notice that the hh is large or you see many people around the hh and you have been given a smaller number of the hh members, make further enquiries until you are sure that you have captured all the hh members.

Section 3.0 Household information.

- ii) For each household member complete columns 1, 2, 3 and 3
After completing columns 1, 2, 3 and 3 for each household member, go back to the first household member and complete the remaining columns for that member.
- iii) Repeat step 2 for the rest of the household members.

3.0 HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION													
Identification <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>													
3.1 Give details of personal particulars of all hh members beginning with hh head													
Na.	Names of hh members (Start with hh Head)	Ex Start with hh Head	Sex M = 1 F = 2	Age (98 years or more enter 97, under one year old write 00)	Marit al Status	Parental Survival		Not applicable for children under 5 years					
						Mother	Father	Reard and Write	Education status	Level of education attained	On farm engagem ents	Main activity	Off farm income yes=1 no=2
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
01	1											
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
32												
33												

Relationship to household head (Col 2)

Head of household.....1
 Female/Male.....2
 Son/Daughter.....3
 Father/Mother.....4
 Grandson/daughter...5
 Other Relatives.....6

Marital Status(Col 4)

Married.....1
 Single.....2
 Co-habiting3
 Divorced
 Separated.....4
 Widow/widower.....5

Survival of Parents(Col 6 & 7)

Yes.....1 No2
 Don't know3

Education Level(Col 9)

Studying1
 Has completed.....2
 Never been to school3

Reading and writing (Col 8)

Kiswahili.....1
 English2
 Kiswahili and English.....3
 Lugha nyingine.....4
 Cannot read or write.....5

Education Level (Col 10)

Primary education

Below Standard One.....00
 Standard One01
 Standard Two.....02
 Standard Three.....03
 Standard Four.....04
 Standard Five.....05
 Standard Six.....06
 Standard Seven.....07
 Standard Eight.....08
 Education.....19
 Training after Primary Ed...09
 Pre Form One.....10

Secondary Education

Form One.....11
 Form Two12
 Form Three.....13
 Form Four14
 Form Five15
 Form Six16
 Training after Secondary Ed....17
 University and other Tertiary Ed...8
 Adult
 Not applicable99

Involvement in farming activities (Col 11)

Works on farm full time.....1
 Works on farm part time.....2
 Rarely works on farm.....3
 Never works on farm.....4

Off-farm Income (Col 13)

These are income made from activities NOT on the HH's farming activities. This can be from formal employment (e.g. in government etc.), temporary jobs, casual labourers and income generation activity and includes working for cash on other people's farms.

Indicate whether each member was involved in an off farm income generating activity during 2007/08

Main activity (Col 12)

Crop farming:01.
 Livestock farming/herding:02.
 Pastoralist03
 Fishing04
 Fish farming05
 Paid employment/
 Government/parastatal.....06
 Private/NGOs07
 Self employee (Off-farm activities)
 - With employees08
 - Without employees09
 Non paid household member (off-farm activities)10.
 Unemployed but available for work11
 Unemployed but unavailable for work..12
 House mother13
 Student14
 Unable to work too old, too young, retired, disabled, child 15
 Others (specify)98

Definitions and working page for page 3

Definitions for Key Specific Questions

Section 4.1 – Land Access/Ownership

These are areas that were used by the households for the 2007/08 farming season

Lease/Certificate of Ownership: Area under lease/certificate of ownership refers to the areas which were issued by the government. The household possesses government issued leasehold title or certificate of ownership. The land will normally be officially surveyed and boundaries marked. This includes leased land bought from others where the lease/certificate of ownership has been transferred.

Customary Law: This refers to the land which the household does not have an official government but its right of use is granted by the traditional leaders.

Bought: This refers to the areas of customary land that has been bought from others. This land does not have an official title and therefore is not leasehold.

Rented from others: Land rented from others for cash or for a fixed amount in crop produce (e.g. fixed number of bags at harvest).

Borrowed: use granted by land owner free of charge. Land owner can either be a lease holder or has right of access through customary law.

Share cropping: where the household is permitted to use land which is then paid for from a percentage of the harvested crop

Section 4.2 Land Use

Temporary crops: are sown and harvested during the same agricultural year

Permanent crops: are crops once sown or planted last for some years and need not to be replanted after each annual harvest.

Permanent crops /mixed crops: This is a mixture of permanent and seasonal crops. The two crops can either be randomly planted together or in a particular pattern e; for example intercropping (1 row of maize and 1 row of beans). A field that has been divided into plots for different crops is not mixed).

This is further subdivided into:

Mixture of Permanent crops – two or more permanent crops grown together

Mixture of Permanent and Temporary crops – permanent crop and annual crop together

Mixture of Temporary crops– two or more temporary, annual crops grown together

Pasture land: this is an area of owned/allocated land which is set aside for livestock grazing. It can be improved pasture where the farmer has planted grass, applied fertilized or where other means have been applied to improve the pasture. Or it can be natural pasture.

Natural Bush: Land which has naturally grown shrubs and trees and is considered productive but is not utilized for farming or livestock production.

Overview to section 4

Overview to section 4

Section 4.0: Preliminary note

Land Access/Ownership

Land access/ownership refers to the area utilized by the members of the household. This does not include communal land where the resources are shared between household members. It does not include official communal land that the household has sole access to for example a plot for crop farming in the communal area.

Procedures for questions

Section 4.0 – Land Ownership

1. Ask the respondent if he knows the total areas of land the household has sole access to. If he knows make a note in the calculation space
2. Ask the respondent the area of the different land ownership categories the household has sole access to (Q4.1, 1 to 4.1.7) and record in the appropriate spaces.
3. Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in step 1 (if the respondent provided the information)
4. If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make

Section 4.2: Land Use

1. Ask the respondent the area of the different land use categories the household has sole access to (Q4.2.1 to 4.2.12) and record in the appropriate spaces.
2. Add up the area of the different categories of land and compare it with the total area obtained in section 4.0. The total area should be the same.
3. If the total area is different find out which one is correct and make amendments where appropriate.

4.0 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE				Identification <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
4.1 LAND ACCESS/OWNERSHIP/TENURE							
Give details on Area owned by the household during 2007/08 agricultural season.							
Give area as reported by the respondent in acres			Area in Acre				
					4.8 Was the whole household area used during the 2007/08 agricultural season? (Yes=1, No=2) <input type="checkbox"/>		
4.1.1	Area under certificate of ownership		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.1.2	Area owned under customary law		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.1.3	Area bought		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		4.9 Do you consider to have enough land for your household? (Yes=1, No=2) <input type="checkbox"/>		
4.1.4	Area rented from others		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.1.5	Area borrowed from others		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.1.6	Area share cropped from others		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		4.1.10 Is there any female who owns land or has customary rights to land ownership in this household? (Yes=1, No=2) <input type="checkbox"/>		
4.1.7	Area under other forms of tenure		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
Total area			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2 LAND USE							
Area used by the household for various agricultural activities during 2007/08 agricultural season							
Enter area as reported by the respondent in acres			Area in acre		Working space for calculations		
4.2.1	Area planted temporary monocrops		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.2	Area planted temporary mixed crops (e.g. maize and beans)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.3	Area planted permanent monocrops		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.4	Area planted permanent mixed crops (e.g. banana, coffee, trees)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.5	Area planted permanent and temporary mixed crops (e.g. maize and banana)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.6	Area under pasture		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.7	Area under fallow		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.8	Area under natural forest		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.9	Area planted trees		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.10	Area rented to others		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.11	Area unsuitable for agriculture		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
4.2.12	Uncultivated arable land (minus area under fallow)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
Total area			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				

Definitions and working page for page 4

Working table for the calculation area for annual mixed crops					
Mixed crops 1	Crop Name	Total area of mixed (acre)	Area for plants (acre)	Total number of plants	Total area of plants (acre)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)=(d)*(e)
Permanent crop 1			0.000		
Permanent crop 2			0.000		
Permanent crop 3			0.000		
Permanent crop 4			0.000		
Total Area for mixed crops			Total area for permanent crops		
The remaining area for temp crops			% of temporary	Area for permanent crop	
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					
Check total area			Check total area for temporary crops		

Mixed crops	Name of plant	Total area mix (acre)	Area for the plant (acre)	Total of plants	Total area for plants (acre)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)=(d)*(e)
Permanent crop 1			0.000		
Permanent crop 2			0.000		
Permanent crop 3			0.000		
Permanent crop 4			0.000		
Total area for mixed crops			Total area for permanent crops		
The remaining area for temp crops			% of temporary	Area for temporary crop	
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					
Check total area			Check total area for temporary crops		

Planted Area: Area in acre the household was able to plant

Harvested Area: Area in acre the household was able to harvest a large portion of harvests. this is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by floods/ pets /

Temporary/Annual Crops
Crops planted and harvested within 12 months after which time the plants die. Most annual crops are planted and harvested on a seasonal base.

Cash crop codes:

Code	Crop
50	Cotton
51	Tobacco
53	Payrethrum
62	Jute
19	Seaweed

Crop Codes(Cereal / Tubers/ Roots):

Code	Crop
11	Maize
12	Paddy
13	Sorghum
14	Burush Millet
15	Finger Millet
16	Wheat
17	Barley
22	Sweet Potatoes
23	Irish Potatoes
24	Yams
25	Cocoyams
26	Onions
27	Ginger

Vegetable Codes:

Code	Crop
86	Cabbage
87	Tomatoes
88	Spinach
89	Carrot
90	Chillies
91	Amaranths
92	Pumpkin
93	Cucumber
94	Egg plant
95	Water melon
96	Cauliflower
06	Mellon
05	nyanyachungu
02	Oca
03	Radish
01	Green Beans
04	Bizari

Crop Codes Legumes and Oil

Code	Crop
31	Beans
32	Cowpeas
33	Green Gram
34	Chick Peas
35	Dengu
36	Bambara nuts
37	Njegere
41	Sun flower
42	Simsim
43	Ground uts
47	Soya beans
48	Caster Seed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture

A. If the mixed crop is mixed annual ly only enter the total area of the field in the remaining area under temporary Crop and go to step one of these instructions.

B. If the mixed crop is mixed permanent and annual try to work tyhe percent age taken by the different crops and calculate the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of trees method to calculate the area of annula crops in the mix.

C: Number of trees method to calculate annual crop areas in a permanent-annual crop mix:

- List each of the permanent crop in collumn b and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instructions for page 8) in collum d.
- Enter the number of permanent trees in the mix in collumn e as will be provided to you by the respondent
- Calculate the area occpied by each crop by multiplying collumn d and collumn e and sum up these to obatin the total area of permanent crops in the mix.
- To obatin the area for tempofrary crops , subtract (-) the area fro permanent crops from thne total area of crop mix and enter the result in in the total area under temporary crops.
- Proceed to step 1 to calculate the area under each temporary crop.

1. Enter the name of each temporary crop in tyhe crop mix and estimate percentages of each crop.

2. Using the percentage for each crop, calculate the are for each crop from the remaining area under temporary crop.

3. After completing the excrise for all the fields, sum the area of each crop in tyhe mix plus any monocrops and uenter the totals in section 5.1.1 Collumn 3.

4. Once the quantity harvested is obtained , caklulate the yields (metric tonnes/acre) and compare the figures with the norms given in the crops code box. If there is significantly differntce, check the area and the amount harvested..

[illegible]

ANNUAL CROPS AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION-LONG RAINY SEASON CONTINUED ...															
5.2		Provide the following details for each crop planted during the short rainy season for 2007/08 agricultural year										Identification			
Name of crop (1)	Crop code (2)	Use of fungicides (If 6 is the answer in col 20 proceed to col 24) Area used Size Quant ity Used Cost (20) (21) (22) (23)				Use of pesticides (If 6 is the answer in col 24 proceed to col 28) Area used Size Quant ity Used Cost (24) (25) (26) (27)				Harvesting and Storage Quantity harvested (kg) Quantity stored (kg) Main stora ge meth ods (28) (29) (30)			Marketing Quantity sold (kg) Where was the crop mostly sold? Main problems in crop marketin g (31) (32) (33)		

Use of farm inputs (Col 20&24)

For the whole crop.....1

3/4 of the wholecrop.....2

1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3

1/4 ofd the whole crop...4

Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5

Not used6

Quantity (Col 21&25)

Kig1

Litre.....2

Gram.....3

Millilitre.....6

Main Storage mechanisms (Col 30)

Local storage facilities.....1

Improved Local storage faciilties2

Modern store.....3

Open drums/sacks.4

Cealed drums.....5

In heaps.....O.....6

not Stored.....7

Other means ()Specify.....8

Where the crop was sold(Col 32)

Neighbours.....01 Private Businessman.....08

Open markets.02 Contract farming....09

Auctions.....03 Not sold10

Main Market.....04 Others98

Cooperative Union....05

Farmers Association..06

Large Scale farm.....07

Marketing problems (Col 33)

Very low prices.....01 No problem11

No transport.....02 Others (Specify98

High transport costs....03 Not applicable99

Lack of crop buyers04

Markets located far away ..05

Problems with farmers Associations 06

Problems with cooperative Unions7

Problems with Businessmen Association ...8

Strigent Government Conditions ...9

Definitions and working page for page 5

Storage (Col. 30, Q 5.1.1):

- **Traditionally Made structures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of traditional storages structures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.1.1 Col. 33:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the purposes of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.1.1)

- Farm Yard Manure:** An organic fertiliser made on farm from animal dung. .
- Compost:** An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
- Insecticides:** This is the chemical used in protecting plants or killing pests.
- Fungicides:** Protects plants from fungi attack.
- Herbicide:** Chemicals used to control or kill weeds.
- Improved seeds:** Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.1.1. Instructions on crops storage:

1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Crops storage is keeping/reserving crops in a container or a special place for future use.

Q 5.1.1 Col 31

1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Working area/calculation space

Definitions and working page for page 6

Working table for the calculation area for annual mixed crops					
Mixed crops 1	Crop Name	Total area of mixed (acre)	Area for plants (acre)	Total number of plants	Total area of plants (acre)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)=(d)*(e)
Permanent crop 1			0.000		0
Permanent crop 2			0.000		0
Permanent crop 3			0.000		0
Permanent crop 4			0.000		0
Total Area for mixed crops			Total area for permanent crops		0
		The remaining area for temp crops		% of temporary	Area for permanent crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					
Check total area			Check total area for temporary crops		

Mazao mchanganyiko 2	Name of plant	Total area mix (acre)	Area for the plant (acre)	Total of plants	Total area for plants (acre)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)=(d)*(e)
Permanent crop 1			0.000		0
Permanent crop 2			0.000		0
Permanent crop 3			0.000		0
Permanent crop 4			0.000		0
Total area for mixed crops			Total area for permanent crops		0
		The remaining area for temp crops		% of temporary	Area for permanent crop
Name of the crop temp/permanent 1					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 2					
Name of the crop temp/permanent 3					
Check total area			Check total area for temporary crops		

Planted Area: Area in acre the household was able to plant

Harvested Area: Area in acre the household was able to harvest a large portion of harvests. this is the same as the area planted minus the area that was destroyed by floods/ pests /

Temporary/Annual Crops
Crops planted and harvested within 12 months after which time the plants die. Most annual crops are planted and harvested on a seasonal base.

Cash crop codes:
50 Cotton
51 Tobacco
53 Payrethrum
62 Jute
19 Seaweed

Crop Codes(Cereal / Tubers/ Roots):
Code Crop
11 Maize
12 Paddy
13 Sorghum
14 Buirush Millet
15 Finger Millet
16 Wheat
17 Barley
22 Sweet Potatoes
23 Irish Potatoes
24 Yams
25 Cocoyams
26 Onions
27 Ginger

Vegetable Codes:
Code Crop
86 Cabbage
87 Tomatoes
88 Spinach
89 Carrot
90 Chillies
91 Amaranths
92 Pumpkin
93 Cucumber
94 Egg plant
95 Water melon
96 Cauliflower
06 Mellon
05 nyanyachungu
02 Ocra
03 Radish
01 Green Beans
04 Bizzari

Crop Codes Legumes and Oil
Code Crop
31 Beans
32 Cowpeas
33 Green Gram
34 Chick Peas
35 Dengu
36 Bambara nuts
37 Njegere
41 Sun flower
42 Simsim
43 Ground uts
47 Soya beans
48 Caster Seed

Instructions for calculating the area of mixed crops in a mixture

A. If the mixed crop is mixed annual ly only enter the total area of the field in the remaining area under temporary Crop and go to step one of these instructions

B. If the mixed crop is mixed permanent and annual try to work tyhe percent age taken by the different crops and calcaulet the area of annual crops outlined in step 1. Otherwise use the number of trees method to calculate the area of annula crops in the mix.

C: Number of trees method to calculate annual crop areas in a permanent-annual crop mix.:
(i) List each of tyhe permanent crop in collumn b and enter the ground area per acre for each permanent crop (from instructions for page 8) in colum d.
(ii) Enter the number of permanent trees in the mix in collumn e as will be provided to you by the respondent
(iii) Calculate the area occpied by each crop by multiplying collumn d and collumn e and sum up these to obatin the total area of permanent crops in the mix.
(iv) To obtain the area for temporary crops , substract (-) the area fro permanent crops from thne total area of crop mix and enter the result in in the total area under temporary crops.
(v) Proceed to step 1 to calculate the area under each temporary crop.

1. Enter the name of each temporary crop in tyhe crop mix and estimate percentages of each crop.

2. Using the percentage for each crop, calculate the are for each crop from the remaining area under temporary crop.

3. After completing the excrise for all the fields, sum the area of each crop in tyhe mix plus any monocrops and uenter the totais in section 5.1.1. Collumn 3.

4. Once the quantity harvested is obtained , cakculate the yields (metric tonnes/acre) and compare the figures with the norms given in the crops code box. If there is significantly difference, check the area and the amount harvested..

5.3 PERMANENT/PERENNIAL CROPS AND FRUIT TREE PRODUCTION

Identification

Does your household have any permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees Yes =1, No = 2, (If answer is NO proceed to Section 6.0)

5.3.1 Give details on permanent/perennial crops or fruit trees

Production Section

Monocrops

Mixed crops

Name of permanent/perennial crop

crop code of permanent / perennial crop/ fruit trees

Area for trees/seedling/branch/bushes

Are for mixed crops (Acre)

Number of Tplants/ trees in the crop mixh of permanent and perennal crop

Main crop owner: Enetr the number of the hh member from page 2 on informati on for hh

Uses of seeds

Type of plant ed seeds

Cultiv ated area

Size

Cost (Ths)

Quant ity

Used

Farm inputs

Uses of Fertilisers (If 6 is the answer in col 13 proceed to col. 17)

Area used

The type of fertilis er used

Quantity of fertiliser (kg)

Cost (Ths)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

(12)

(13)

(14)

(15)

(16)

Type of seed planted (Col 7)

Local seeds.....1

Improved seeds.....2

Don't know/ Not applicable...3

Main crop owner (Col 6):

nter the number of the hh member from page 2 on information for hh members in Q 3

Area cultivated (col. 8)

For the whole crop.....1

3/4 of the whole crop.....2

1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3

1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4

Under 1/4 of the whole crop...

Qunatity (Col 9)

Kg1

Seedlings...2

Gram....3

Use of farm inputs (Col 12 & 13)

For the whole crop.....1

3/4 of the wholecrop.....2

1/2 of tyhe whole crop.....3

1/4 ofd the whole crop.....4

Under 1/4 of the whole crop...5

Not used 6

Type of fertilisers (Col 14)

Organic fertiliser... .. 1

[illegible]

Definitions and working page for page 7

Storage (Col. 30, Q 5.2.1):

- **Traditionally Made structures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of traditional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.2.1 Col. 33:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulating transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.2.1)

- Farm Yard Manure:** An organics fertiliser made on farm from animal dung. .
- Compost:** An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
- Insecticides:** This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
- Fungicides:** Protects plants from fungi attack.
- Herbicide:** Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
- Improved seeds:** Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.2.1. Instructions on crops storage:

1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.
2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Crops storage is keeping/reserving crops in a container or a special place for future use.

Q 5.2.1 Col 33

1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Working area/calculation space

Definitions and working page for page 8																																																																																																																																																						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Permanent Crops: These are crops once planted last longer in the farm and need not be replanted after each annual harvest. Most of the permanent plants include tress such as coconut tress, apple trees, grape trees, banana trees. pineapple trees etc.</p> <p>Number of Trees: These include manure trees and premature trees.</p> <p>Number of mature plants: A total of fruit bearing tress (e.g. mango trees, orange trees, avocado trees e.t.c).</p> <p>Instructions for permanent monocrops and crop mix: A. For a field with permanent monocrop enter farm size in collumn. 3. B. For a field with a permanent crop mix or a temporary crop mix, enter the number of trees only in collumn 4. C. For a field with a permanent crop mix /temporary annual crops , either: -Enter the area in collumn 4, if the total arae for permanent crops was obtained through calcualtion of percentages of each crop OR Enter the number of tree in collumn 5, if the number of plants/ seedlings of permanent crops was excluded</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>21 Cassava: Cassava is a temporary crop, in order to simplify data collection on areas of production, data on cassava will be collected from areas under permanent crops.</p> </div> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Permanent crops:(crop oils)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Code</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Crop</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Area per crop</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>44</td><td>Palm Trees</td><td>0.00049</td></tr> <tr><td>45</td><td>Coconut tree</td><td>0.00037</td></tr> <tr><td>46</td><td>Cashew nut tress</td><td>0.00062</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Permanent crops (Cash crops)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Code</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Crop</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Area per crop</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>53</td><td>Sisal</td><td>0.00012</td></tr> <tr><td>54</td><td>Coffee</td><td>0.00049</td></tr> <tr><td>55</td><td>Tea</td><td>0.00037</td></tr> <tr><td>56</td><td>Cocoa</td><td>0.00049</td></tr> <tr><td>57</td><td>Rubber</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>58</td><td>Wattle</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>59</td><td>Kapok</td><td>0.00124</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>Sugar-cane</td><td>0.00012</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>Cardamon</td><td>0.00049</td></tr> <tr><td>63</td><td>Tamarin</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>64</td><td>Cinarmon</td><td>0.00124</td></tr> <tr><td>65</td><td>Nutmeg</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>66</td><td>Clove</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>Black pepper</td><td>0.00037</td></tr> <tr><td>34</td><td>Pigeon Peas</td><td>0.00025</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>Cassava</td><td>0.00019</td></tr> <tr><td>75</td><td>Pineapple</td><td>0.00006</td></tr> <tr><td>86</td><td>Lemon Grass</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Permanent crops:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Code</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Crop</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Area per crop</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>70</td><td>Passion Fruit</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>71</td><td>Bananas</td><td>0.00037</td></tr> <tr><td>72</td><td>Avocado</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>73</td><td>Mango</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>74</td><td>Pawpaw</td><td>0.00037</td></tr> <tr><td>76</td><td>Orange</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>77</td><td>Grape fruit</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>78</td><td>Grape</td><td>0.00012</td></tr> <tr><td>79</td><td>Mandarin</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>80</td><td>Guava .</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>81</td><td>Plums</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>82</td><td>Apples</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>83</td><td>Peaches</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>84</td><td>Mifyoksi</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>85</td><td>Lime/lemon</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>68</td><td>Pomelo</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>69</td><td>Jack Fruit</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>97</td><td>Durian</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>98</td><td>Bilimbi</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>99</td><td>Rambutan</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>67</td><td>Bread Fruit</td><td>0.00099</td></tr> <tr><td>38</td><td>Malay apple</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> <tr><td>39</td><td>Star Fruit (Sakua)</td><td>0.00074</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>										Code	Crop	Area per crop	44	Palm Trees	0.00049	45	Coconut tree	0.00037	46	Cashew nut tress	0.00062	Code	Crop	Area per crop	53	Sisal	0.00012	54	Coffee	0.00049	55	Tea	0.00037	56	Cocoa	0.00049	57	Rubber	0.00099	58	Wattle	0.00099	59	Kapok	0.00124	60	Sugar-cane	0.00012	61	Cardamon	0.00049	63	Tamarin	0.00099	64	Cinarmon	0.00124	65	Nutmeg	0.00099	66	Clove	0.00074	18	Black pepper	0.00037	34	Pigeon Peas	0.00025	21	Cassava	0.00019	75	Pineapple	0.00006	86	Lemon Grass		Code	Crop	Area per crop	70	Passion Fruit	0.00074	71	Bananas	0.00037	72	Avocado	0.00099	73	Mango	0.00099	74	Pawpaw	0.00037	76	Orange	0.00074	77	Grape fruit	0.00074	78	Grape	0.00012	79	Mandarin	0.00074	80	Guava .	0.00074	81	Plums	0.00074	82	Apples	0.00074	83	Peaches	0.00074	84	Mifyoksi	0.00074	85	Lime/lemon	0.00074	68	Pomelo	0.00099	69	Jack Fruit	0.00074	97	Durian	0.00074	98	Bilimbi	0.00074	99	Rambutan	0.00074	67	Bread Fruit	0.00099	38	Malay apple	0.00074	39	Star Fruit (Sakua)	0.00074
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Definitions and working page for page 9

Storage (Col. 33, Q 5.3.1):

- **Traditionally Made structures:** The design of storage structures villagers have inherited from forefathers .
- **Improved Traditionally made structures:** The design of traditional storagesrutures improved through modern technology.

Marketing Challenges Q 5.3.1 Col. 35:

- **Farmers' Association:** Village farmers who came together and started an association for the puporses of purchasing inputs/selling/storage of crops aiming at fetching better prices.
- **Cooperative Union:** A large inter-village/community set up in the district/ region or at national level for providing inputs, markets and storage of farmers' crops.
- **Government Regulatory laws for crops marketing:** Government instituted laws for regulatina transportation and selling of crops.

Inputs (Q 5.3.1)

- Farm Yard Manure:** An organics fertiliser made on farm from animal dung. .
- Compost:** An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.
- Insecticides:** This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.
- Fungicides:** Protects plants from fungi attack.
- Herbicide:** Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.
- Improved seeds:** Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Questions specific definitions

Q 5.3.1. Instructions on crops storage:

1. For the listed crops establish whether or not the household stored crops for 2007/2008 agricultural season.
2. For the listed crops give explanations on storage.

Q 5.3.1 Col 35

1. For each of crops listed indicate major marketing problems for 2007/2008 agricultural season.

Working area/calculation space

Definitions and working page for page 10

Investment in agriculture

Investment activities:

Investment activities refer to medium to long term farm development structures and projects. This can be irrigation structures, erosion control and water harvesting structures or other permanent or semi-permanent investment made on the land that the household owns.

Irrigated farming: Section 6.5:

Source of irrigation water (Col 1): The main source of the water used for irrigation.

Method of obtaining water (Col 2): The mechanism by which the water is extracted from the source

Irrigatable area (Col 3): The area the irrigation system is designed to cover in acreage

Area of irrigated land during the 2007/08 (Col 5): Area of land under irrigation during the 2007/08 agricultural year. This is the actual area and NOT the cumulative areas recultivated in 2 or more cropping seasons.

Farm Implements (Col. 1):

Machette : Include all implements use in tree cutting namely cicle, etc.

Sprinkler: The pump carried on the back or a hand used water pump

Hand used small tractor: A small tractor used in cultivation while the user walks on foot (see photo).



Section 6.2 Use of draft animals

Animals used in agricultural activities by the household during 2007/08 agricultural season.

Castrated Bulls: Castrated oxen meant for use in agricultural production.

Uncastrated Bulls: mature bulls used for garicultrural activities but are not castrated.

Cow: Farmers also use mature female cattle in agricultural activities due to shortage of bulls

Donkey: Mature Male or female donekys are also used for agricultural production.

Q 6.5 Irrigation.

1. If a household uses irrigated farming give explanations aon source and method of obatinig water. .

2. See Col 10, Q. 5.1.1 and 5.2.1 and Col 12, Q 5.3.1 to see if irrigation was applied to any crop.

Farm implements, Q 6.1:

1. Collumn 2 Indicate whether or not inputs were used

2. Complete collumn 3 by entering the number of inputs used.

Farm inputs: Sections 6.3 and 6.4

1. Collumn 2 Indicate whether or not inputs were used.

2. Compelte collumn 3 by indicating where the inouts were obatined and collumn 4 by indicating the distance from where the inputs were obatined

Compost: An organic fertiliser made on farm from decomposed plant materials.

Insecticides: This is the chemical usde in protecting plants or killing pests.

Fungicides: Protects plants from fungi attack.

Herbicide: Chemicals used to control or kills weeds.

Improved seeds: Scientifically attested to be suitable for agricultural use.

Tractor tiller	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6.2.6 Power Tiller	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Tractor hallow	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6.3 USE OF ORGANIC FERTILISERS						
Castrated bulls	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6.3.1 Give details on the use of organic fertilisers during 2007/08 agriculture year						
Uncastrated bulls	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		Type of fertiliser (1)	Used (2)	Yes=1, No=2 (3)	Quantity (4)	Quantity used (5)	Area used (Acre) (6)
Cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6.3.2	Manure	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Donkeys	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	6.3.3	Compost	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Shredding Machine	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> KQuantity (Col 3) Kg.....1 Ton.....2 </div>						
Power Tiller	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>							
Oxen pulled plough for making terraces	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Source (Col 3) Government.....01 Cooperative Union.....02 Farm inputs store/market.....03 Auction.....04 Development project.....05 Corp buyers.....06 Large Scale farms.....07 Made by the household.....08 Form neighbour.....09 Cooperative Union.....10 Others98 Not applicable.....99 </div>						
ACCES TO INPUTS					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Distance from the source (Cola 4) Under 1 kilometre.....1 Between One and three kilometres2 Between three and 10 kilometres.....3 Between 10 and 20 Kilometres4 Over 20 Kilometres.....5 Not applicable.....9 </div>						
Give details on inputs used during 2007/08 agricultural year											
Name of inputs	Used (Yes=1, No=2)	Source	Distance								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)								
Inorganic fertilisers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
Farm yard manure	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
Compost	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
Insecticides/Fungicide	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
Pest and weeds control chemicals	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
Improved seeds	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
IRRIGATED FARMING					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Source of irrigation water (Col 1) River.....1 Wells4 Lake2 Deep wells.....5 Dams.....3 Cannals6 Tape water.....7 </div>						
Did the household use irrigated farming during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No = 2 <input type="text"/>											
If the answer is yes proceed to Section 6.6											
Na.	Main source of water for irrigation	Main source of obtaining water	Area that can be irrigated (Acre)	Area irrigated during 2007/08 agriculture year (Acre)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)							
6.5.2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>							
					<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Means of obtaining water(C012) Flwoing. (gravity).....1 Using a bucket.....2 Water pump (using hand or leg).....3 Electric /fuel driven pump/ mafuta.....4 Other (Specify).....8 </div>						

Definitions and working page for page 11

Q 6.6

The type of erosion contro/Water harvesting (Col 1)

Terraces: Structures constructed on mountain slopes to provide flat terrain for crop planting.

Erosion control bunds: these are bunks of earth/stones built perpendicular to the slope to slow down the speed of water and thus preventing soil erosion. Its differs from terraces in that the soils on these banks are not at ground level .

Gabions: A box like structure made of wire and filled with large stones to prevent gully erosion.

Sand bags: Are used in controlling and preventing gully erosion
Tree belt/wind breaks: Trees planted against the wind direction for breaking wind speed..

Section 7.0 Acces to credit for crop or livestock production

Credit refers to something provided in cash or in kind (such as farm inputs, machines, livestock and other things) for crop or livestock production. The value of the credit must be repaid back to the lender. An Interest may or may not be attached to the value of the credit

The credit may be repaid either in cash or through farm produce to be harvested .

In this question the enumerator is at liberty to inquire up to three sources of credit where the farmer accessed credit from more than one source.

Section 8.0 Agricultural Extension Services

Agricultural Extension Services: Refers to educational services provided to farmers by extension officers for the purposes of increasing crop and livestock production.

Share-cropping: Refers to farming where smallholder / Smallscale farmer enters into an agreement with large scale farmer where the former sells produce to the latter in exchange of provisions of farm inputs and the like. .

Contract farming Farming: Farming agreement entered between smallscale and large scale farmers with regards to markets of farm produce and provision of farm inputs

Q 6.6 Number of water harvestin structures and year of construction

1. The number water harvesting structures refers to the number of working / maintained structures and does not include derelict or irreparable structures.

2. Year of construction refers to the year in which the structures were built, and not the year the structures were last repaired. The year should be written in figures e.g. 1998, 2006.

Section 7.0 Source of agriculture credit

If the farmer obtained credit from more than one source the use the code from the list provided. Start with the main source of credit in Section "7.1.1".a

Section 8.0 Agricultural extension services

1. Ask if the household did receive agricultural extension services during 2007/08 agricultural season from the respondents listed in column 1, then enter column 2.

2. Complete all columns for every extension officer.

6.6 SOIL EROSION		Identification	
6.6.1	Did the household experience soil erosion during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)		
6.6.2	Did the household applied any methods for erosion contro/water harvesting during 2007/08 agricultural year? (Yes=1, No =2) (If the answer is No, Proceed to Section 7.0)		
Na.	Mechanisms of controlling erosion/ Water harvesting (1)	Number of water harvesting (2)	Year of construction (3)
6.6.3	Terraces		
6.6.4	Bunks for erosion control		
6.6.5	Gabions/sand bags		
6.6.6	Vetiva leaves		
	Type of erosion control/water harvesting (1)	Number of water harvesting (2)	Year of construction (3)
6.6.7	Tree belt		
6.6.8	Soil bunks of water harvesting		
6.6.9	Trenches		
6.6.10	Other		
7.0 ACCESS TO ON FARM CREDITS			
7.1	Is there any household member who accessed on farm credit during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No=2 (If answer is NO, Proceed to Section 7.2)		
SELECT UP TO THREE SOURCES AND PROCEED TO QUESTION 8.0			
(Source of credit Q 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3) Relative.....1 Saccos.....4 NGO/Development projects.....7 Bank.....2 Businessman/Shop.....5 Cooperative Union.....3 Private individuals.....6 Other.....9		Source of credit	7.1.1a 7.1.2a 7.1.3a
		Credit provided to	7.1.1b 7.1.2b 7.1.3b
		(Male=1, Female=2)	
7.2	IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 7.1 IS NO Give reasons for not accessing credit Reasons for not accessing credit (Q 7.2) COL Not required.....1 Did not to be indebted.....3 Did not know how to access credit.....5 Credit delayed.....7 Did not credit existed.....9 Not available.....2 High interest rates.....4 Bureaucracy.....6 Other (Specify).....8		
8.0 ADVISORY SERVICES IN AGRICULTURE			
8.1	Did the household participate in outgrowers scheme during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)		
8.2	Did the household participate in the contract farming during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)		
8.3	Did your household receive agricultural advise on the following : (IF THE ANSWER IS NO IN COL 2 PROCEED TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION		
Na.	Advise on agriculture (1)	Received advice (Yes=1, No=2) (2)	Source of advise (3)
8.3.1	Spacing		
8.3.2	Use of agrochemicals		
8.3.3	Soil erosion control		
8.3.4	Use of organic manure		
8.3.5	Matumizi ya mbolea za viwandani		
8.3.6	Use of improved seeds		
8.3.7	Use of modern farm implements		
8.3.8	Irrigation		
8.3.9	Crop Storage		
8.3.10	Pest control		
8.3.11	Other (Specify)		
Source of agricultural advice (Cokl. 3) Government.....1 NGO/Development project.....2 Cooperative.....3 Large Scale farmer.....4 Radio/Newspapers.....5 Neighbour.....6 Other source.....8			

Definitions and working page for page 12

Q 9.1 and 9.3 : What is required is to establish whether or not the household kept or raised the listed livestock during 2007/08 agricultural season (i.e. from October 2007 to September 2008). Also to establish the number of livestock as of 1st October 2008

Keeping or raising livestock is to to keep livestock at home while providing the livestock with animal feeds and medication and other services. The livestock could be owned by the farmer or kept on behalf of relatives or neighbours .

Sections 9.1.1 to 9.1.7 Cattle

Note:

Q 9.1 is for the actual number of cattle owned or kept by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include herds of cattle kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours; that is, the cattle outside the residential area of the household under survey.

1. If the the household keep mature fecund female cattle, it is expected that such a household will have calves which will be entered in question 9.1.6 or 9.1.7

Type of cattle (section 9.1.1 to 9.1.7)

Bull: Mature uncastrated male cattle used for breeding

Cow: Mature female cattle that has given birth at least once

Ox: Castrated male cattle used for farm work

Steer: Castrated male cattle used for meat

Heifer: Female cattle of 1 year up to the first calving

Section 9.3 Goat

Note:

Question 9.3 is for the actual number of owned or raised by the household (as of 1st October 2008) This number does not include goats kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours, that is the goat outside the residential area of the household under survey.

1. If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids

Type of Goat (Qs 9.3.1 to 9.3.5)

Billy Goat (he-goat): Mature Uncastrated male goat used for breeding

Castrated goat: Male goat that has been castrated

She Goat: Mature female goat over 9 months of age

9.0	LIVESTOCK (LIVESTOCK AND FISH)					
9.1	CATTLE					
Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.3)						
Number of cattle as of 1.10.2008						
No.	Type of cattle	Number of indigenous cattle (2)	Number of improved cattle for meat (3) Dairy (4)		Total (5)	
9.1.1	Castrated bulls					
9.1.2	uncastrated bulls					
9.1.3	Cows					
9.1.4	Steers					
9.1.5	Heifer					
9.1.6	Male calves					
9.1.7	Female calves					
Grand total						
9.1.8	What main methods do you use to identify your cattle?					
Cattle identificatio methods Iron stamp (chapa moto).....1 Throat.....2 Ear/tail cutting.....3 Colour.....4 Earrings...5 Other8						
9.2	Milk production: CATTLE					
Na.	Season	Type of cattle	Number of milked cows	Average of milk per cow per day (litre)	Average number of days which your cows were milked	Average price per litre per season
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.2.1	Rainy	Improved				
9.2.2		Indigenous				
9.2.3	Dry	Improved				
9.2.4		Indigenous				
9.3	GOAT					
Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No= 2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.3)						
Number of goats as of 1.10.2008						
Na.	Type of goat (1)	Number of indigenous goat (2)	Number of improved for meat (3) Dairy (4)		Total (5)	
9.3.1	Male uncastrated goat					
9.3.2	Male castrated goat					
9.3.3	She goat					
9.3.4	Male kid					
9.3.5	She kid					
Grand total						
Milk Production: GOAT						
Na.	Season	Number of ilked goats	Average of milk per goat per day (litre)	Average number of days which your she goats were milked	Average price per litre per season	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
9.3.6	Rainy					
9.3.7	Dry					

Definitions and working page for page 13

Q 9.1 and 9.3 : What is required is to establish whether or not the household kept or raised the listed livestock during 2007/08 agricultural season (i.e. from October 2007 to September 2008). Also to establish the number of livestock as of 1st October 2008

Keeping or raising livestock is to keep livestock at home while providing the livestock with animal feeds and medication and other services. The livestock could be owned by the farmer or kept on behalf of relatives or neighbours .

Sections 9.4 Sheep

Note:

Q 9.4 is for the actual number of sheep owned or kept by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include sheep kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours; that is, the sheep outside the residential area of the household under survey.

1. If the the household keep ewes, it is expected that such a household will have calves which will be entered in question 9.1.6 or 9.1.7

Type of Sheepe (Section 9.4.1 to 9.4.5)

R am: Mature Uncastrated male sheept used for breeding

Castrated sheep: Male sheep that has been castrated

E we: Mature female sheep over 9 months of age

Lamb: Young sheep under 9 months of age.

Section 9.5 Pigs

Note:

Question 9.3 is for the actual number of pigs owned or raised by the household (as of 1st October 2008). This number does not include pigs kept on behalf by relatives or neighbours, that is the cattle outside the residential area of the household under survey. .

1. If the household has she goats, you would normally expect them to have kids in column

Type of Pigs (Qs 9.5.1 to 9.5.5)

Boar: Mature Uncastrated male pig used for breeding

Sow: Mature female pig that has given birth to at least one ltter of pigs.

Gilt; Female pig of over 3 months up to the first farrowing

Piglet: Young pig less than 3 months of age

Identification <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> 				
9.4	SHEEP			
	Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No=2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> 			
	Number of sheep as of 1.10.2008			
Na.	Type of sheep	Number of indigenous sheep	Number of improved	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
9.4.1	Ram	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>
9.4.2	Castrated sheep	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>
9.4.3	Sheep	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>
9.4.4	Male lamb	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>
9.4.5	Female lamb	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>
Grand total				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>
9.5	PIGS			
	Did your household keep or raise cattle during 2007/08 agriculture year? Yes=1, No=2 (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.6) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> 			
	Number of pigsp as of 1.10.2008			
Na.	Type Pigs	Number of pigs		
	(1)	(2)		
9.5.1	Boar	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.5.2	Castrated male	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.5.3	Sow/Gilt	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.5.4	Male piglet	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.5.5	Female piglet	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
Grand total				<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>
9.6	OTHER LIVESTOCK			
	Type of animal	Number as of 1 October 2008	Number of eggs 2007/08 agriculture year	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
9.6.1	Local chicken	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	
9.6.2	Layers	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	
9.6.3	Broilers	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.6.4	Ducks	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	
9.6.5	Guinea pigs	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
	Type of animal	Number as of 1 October 2008	Number of Eggs 2007/08 agriculture year	
	1	(2)	(3)	
9.6.6	Turkeys	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>	
9.6.7	Rabbit	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.6.8	Donkeys	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.6.9	Horses	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		
9.6.10	Dogs	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div>		

Definitions and working page for page 14

Control of livestock diseases causing bugs

Livestock worm control medicine: Medicine used to kill or control livestock on livestock. It is often used for cattle, goats, sheep and pigs.

Tick: Is a dangerous bug that sucks blood from livestock and transmits animals diseases from one to the other animal.

Tse tse fly: A fly like bug that sucks blood from livestock and transmits diseases sleeping sickness from one to the other animal.

Livestock advice (Section 9.8)

IA service provided by extension officers to livestock keepers for increasing livestock production.

9.7 LIVESTOCK DISEASES AND PEST CONTROL				Identification
Did you livestock during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If the answer is No proceed to Section 9.7.5)				<input type="checkbox"/>
Which animals did your deworm? (Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=3 in the relevant box)				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.1	Cattle <input type="checkbox"/>	9.7.2 Goat/Sheep <input type="checkbox"/>	9.7.3 Pigs <input type="checkbox"/>	9.7.4 Poultry <input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.5 Do you experience tick problem with your livestock? (Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=3)				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.6 How did you control tick problem? Control method (Q. 9.7.6): Dipping.....1 Spaying.....2 Application of medicine on back bone.....3 None.....4 Other.....8				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.7 Do you experience Tse tse problem with your livestock? (Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=3)				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.8 How did you control Tse tse problem with your livestock? Control method (Q. 9.7.8): Dipping.....1 Spaying.....2 Traps.....3 None.....4 Other.....8				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.9 Do you experience Newcastle disease problem with your poultry? (Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=3)				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.10 How do you control Newcastle disease problem with your poultry? Control/curative methods (Q. 9.7.10): Vaccination.....1 Herbs.....2 None.....3				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.11 Did you experience Fowl Typhoid with your poultry? Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=3				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.12 How did you control/ cure Fowl Typhoid with your poultry? Control/curative methods (Q. 9.7.12): Vaccination.....1 Herbs.....2 None.....3				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.7.13 Were your cattle vaccinated against the following diseases? (Yes=1, No=2, Not applicable=3). 9.7.13 A: Foot and Mouth diseases <input type="checkbox"/> 9.7.13 B: Skin disease <input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>
NOTE: If answers to Qs 9.1 to 9.6 is No (THAT IS THE HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT RAISE LIVESTOCK), Proceed to q 9.9				
9.8 Extension services on livestock				
Did you receive the following extension advice on the following? (If the answer is NO in COL 2 PROCEED TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION)				
No.	Livestock extension advice (1)	Received Extension advice (Yes=1, No=2) (2)	Source of Extension (3)	
9.8.1	Feed and better feeding methods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.2	Improved livestock shed (Goat, Dairy cattle, Poultry and pigs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.3	Milking and hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.4	Cattle fattening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.5	Livestock diseases control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.6	Livestock keeping in line with land availability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.7	Pasture establishment and maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.8	Forming and strengthening groups/cooperatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.9	Calf rearing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.10	Basics of production and use of improved bulls (AI)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.11	Animals feed production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.8.12	Other extension advice (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Source of agriculture extension (S/wima 3) SGovernment.....1 NGO/Development project.....2 Cooperative Union.....3 Large Scale farmer.....4 Radio/TV/Newspapers.....5 Neighbour.....6 Other source8				

Definitions and working page for page 15

General definitions

Fish farming: Refers to the rearing/production of fish. It is different from fishing in that in fish farming the fish have to be reared. While in fishing, fishing nets or traps are used to catch fish from rivers, lakes and the sea; thus fishing should not be included in this section

1

Question Specific Definitions (Q 9.9)

Production unit number (Col 1): A production unit is a pond river/lake which is treated as a separate entity for the production of fish eg it may be by virtue of manageable size, maturity of fish, type of fish etc. eg. a farmer may have 3 fish ponds (each one is a separate production unit).

Frequency of stocking (Col . 5): What is the number of time the farmer puts new fingerlings into the pond each year.

Fingerlings: These are young immature fish used for stocking ponds.

Sols: (Col 10 & 11)

If no fish were sold enter "0" in column 10 and 11`

Fish sold (Col.12)

Kama hakuna samaki waliouzwa jaza "0" katika safuwima 12

Working space for page 15

9.9 FISH FARMING														Identification <input type="text"/>			
Did your household practice fish farming? Yes=1, No=2 (If the answer is no proceed to section 9.10) <input type="text"/>																	
Give details on the fish farming during 2007/08 agriculture year																	
No.	Number of Ponds	Aina ya ufugaji	Square area of pond (m ²)	Source of fingerings	What is the frequency of stocking during the period?	Kiwango cha Huduma ya bwawa	Total number of stoked fish				Total number of fish harvested	Total weight of all fish		What is the main fish outlet?			
							Tialpia	Mwatiko	Crabs	Lulu		waliovuliwa (kg)	waliouzwa (kg)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
9.9.1	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
9.9.2	2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
9.9.3	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			

Type of farming (SCol 2)
 Natural pond.....1
 Small earth pond.....2
 Large pond.....3
 Other8

Standard of services to the pond (Col6)
 High leve1
 Intermediate level.....2
 Low leve.....3
 Don't know.....8

Source of fingerings(Col 4)
 From the pond.....1 Neighbour.....4
 Government.....2 Business man.....5
 NGO/Development Project...3 Natural Pond.....6
 Other8

mainly sold to? (Col 14)
 Neighbour...1 Auction.....3 Large Scale farmers.....5
 Open market....2 Fish processing industry..4 Private business people6
 Did not sell.....7 Other8

9.10 HONEY PRODUCTION									<input type="text"/>
Is there honey production/harvesting in your household? Yes=1, No=2 (If answer is no PROCEED to Section 9.11)									
Give details on honery harvesting during 2007/08 agriculture year									
Number	Type of honey	Harvesting done ? (Yes=1, No=2)	Number of improved bee hives	Number of local bee hives	Amount sold per year (Litre)	Amount of honey sold (litre)	Price per litre	Main market	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
9.10.1	Small bees	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
9.10.2	Large bees	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Honey outlet Co 8
 Neighbour...1 Auction.....3
 Large Scale farmers.....5
 Open market....2 Fish processing industry..4
 Private business people6
 Did not sell.....7

9.11 AGRICULTURAL CHALLENGES		
From the list of cahhalengs in farming on the right of the page, SELECT FIVE MAIN CHALLENGES WHICH constrain your development in agriculture		
No	With first five priorities	Code
	(1)	(2)
9.11.1	Priority 1	<input type="text"/>
9.11.2	Priority 2	<input type="text"/>
9.11.3	Priority 3	<input type="text"/>

No	Important for	Code
	(1)	(2)
9.11.4	Priority 4	<input type="text"/>
9.11.5	Prioty 5	<input type="text"/>

LIST OF CHALLENGES

01 Land availability
02 Land ownership
03 Poor farm implementso
04 Soil fertility
05 Availability of improved seeds
06 Irrigation services
07 Availability of agrochemicals
08 Cists of farm inputs
09 Extension services
10 Availability of forest resources
11 Huntinf and collection problems
12 Water availability
13 Access to credits

14 Lack of off farm incomes
15 Harvesting problems
16 Kupukuchua
17 Crop storage
18 Crop processing
19 Market information
20 High transporation costs
21 Destructive animals
22 Crop thefty
23 Pests and diseases
24 Advice from Local government
25 Long dry spells
26 Conflicts between livetsock keepera and pastoralists

Definitions and working page for page 16**10.0 Household poverty indicators****Number of rooms used for sleeping in the household (Q 10.1.4)**

Include sitting room, dining room, kitchen, etc if used for sleeping.

It also includes rooms outside the main dwelling

A room is defined as a space which is separate from the rest of the building by a permanent wall or division. A building / house that is not divided into rooms is considered to have one room.

Household assets (Q 10.2):

These assets must be functional. Do not include if broken.

Access to drinking water (Q 10.4):

If there is more than one source use the one, which the hh uses most frequently.

Main source of hh cash income:(Q 10.7:

Activity that provides the hh with the most cash during 2007/08 agricultural season.

10.0 POVERTY INDICATORS																																							
Identification 																																							
10.1 HOUSE CONSTRUCTION Specify materials used in the construction of the following sehemu zifuatazo		10.2 Household property Does your household woen the following?, (Yeso=1 No =2)																																					
10.1.1 Roof 	10.1.2 Floor 	10.1.3 Wall 																																					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> Roofing materials Iron sheets.....1 Tiles.....2 Concrete.....3 Asbestos....4 Grass/Makuti.....5 Grass and mud.....6 Other.....8 </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> Floor materials Earthen material.....1 Wood.....2 Wooden tiles...3 Tiles.....4 Cement.....5 Other.....8 </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> Main materials Grass and pieces of woods.....1 Mud.....2 Wet bricks.....3 Burnt bricks...4 Wood.....5 Block bricks.....6 Stonese.....7 Bricks /Mawe ya kichanga.....8 </div>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Number</th> <th style="width: 70%;">Property</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Yes=1, No=2</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>10.2.1</td><td>Radio (Radio, Radio Casette, music system)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.2</td><td>Land line</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.3</td><td>Celkl phone</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.4</td><td>Iron</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.5</td><td>Trolley</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.6</td><td>Bycicle</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.7</td><td>Vehicle</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.8</td><td>TV/ Video</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.9</td><td>Refrigerator</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10.2.10</td><td>Motorbike/vespa</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Number	Property	Yes=1, No=2		(1)	(2)	10.2.1	Radio (Radio, Radio Casette, music system)		10.2.2	Land line		10.2.3	Celkl phone		10.2.4	Iron		10.2.5	Trolley		10.2.6	Bycicle		10.2.7	Vehicle		10.2.8	TV/ Video		10.2.9	Refrigerator		10.2.10	Motorbike/vespa	
Number	Property	Yes=1, No=2																																					
	(1)	(2)																																					
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10.2.2	Land line																																						
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10.2.4	Iron																																						
10.2.5	Trolley																																						
10.2.6	Bycicle																																						
10.2.7	Vehicle																																						
10.2.8	TV/ Video																																						
10.2.9	Refrigerator																																						
10.2.10	Motorbike/vespa																																						
10.1.4 Number of bedrooms 																																							
10.3 Energy use and availability in the hhousehold		10.4 Availability of drinking water																																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Main source of energy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> 10.3.1 Lightning </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> 10.3.2 Cooking </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> Nishati za Kuangazia Umeme.....01 Sola.....02 Gesi (biogas).....03 Taa ya kandili.....04 Karabai.....05 Kibabai.....06 Mishumaa.....07 kuni.....08 Nyingine.....98 </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> Nishati za kupikia Umeme.....01 Sola.....02 Gesi (biogas).....03 Gesi (Kiwandani).....04 Mafuta ya taa.....05 Mkaa.....06 Kuni.....07 Mabaki ya Mazao.....08 Kinyesi cha Wanyama.....09 Nyingine.....98 </div> </div>		Main source of energy		10.3.1 Lightning 	10.3.2 Cooking 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Season</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Main source of water</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Distance from source (km)</th> <th style="width: 45%;">Time spent waiting or going to and from the source (Hours)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> <th>(3)</th> <th>(4)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10.4.1 Rainy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.4.2 Dry period</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> Main source of drinking water Col. 2 Tape water.....01 Water venders.....09 Artificial well.....02 Boozer.....10 Artificial spring.....03 Bottled water.....11 Openwell.....04 Other (Specify).....98 Natural spring.....05 Lake water, pond, river, stream n etc.....06 Covered Rain water harvesting well...07 </div>		Season	Main source of water	Distance from source (km)	Time spent waiting or going to and from the source (Hours)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	10.4.1 Rainy				10.4.2 Dry period																			
Main source of energy																																							
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Season	Main source of water	Distance from source (km)	Time spent waiting or going to and from the source (Hours)																																				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)																																				
10.4.1 Rainy																																							
10.4.2 Dry period																																							
Note: Code 01, Bomba kwa Zanzibar hujulikana kama Mfereji																																							
10.5 Toilet facilities		10.6 Eating patterns																																					
10.5.1 What type of toilet does your hosuehold use? 		10.6.1 How many meals does your hosue usually get per day ? 																																					
Trep of toilet No toilet in the bush.....1 Pit latrine.....4 Flash toilet.....2 Other type (Specify).....8 Ordinal pit latrine.....3		10.6.2 How days did the household eat meat last week? 																																					
10.7 Main source of household cash income?		10.6.3 How days did the household eat fish last week? 																																					
10.7.1 What are the sources of household income? 		10.6.4 How many times did the household experience food shortages last year? 																																					
Code for source of income Selling food crops.....01 Sales of foerst products...05 Cash assisnatce...09 Sales of livestock.....02 Business.....06 Fishing.....10 Sales of livestock products.....03 Salaries.....07 Other.....98 Sales of cash crops...04 Casual labour.....08 None.....99		Food shortage problems (Swali 10.6.4) Never1 Few times.....2 Sometimes.....3 Many times.....4 Often.....5																																					
TIME OF FINISHING THE INTERVIEW																																							
		Hour 	Minutes 																																				





Average/maximum yields per area

Use this table to compare the yields calculated in Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

These stats are strictly to be used as a guide for the purpose of assisting to get the correct area and yields for each crop.

These stats are strictly to be used as a guide for the purpose of assisting to get the correct area and yields for each crop.											
	Name of Crop	Kilogram/ha		Kilogram/acre			Name of Crop	Kilogram/ha		Kilogram/acre	
		Average	Max	Average	Max			Average	Max	Average	Max
11	Maize	1,150	6,250	466	2,530	86	Cabbage	20,000	50,000	8,097	20,243
12	Paddy	700	4,000	283	1,619	87	Tomatoes	25,000	60,000	10,121	24,291
13	Sorghum	750	3,500	304	1,417	88	Spinach	15,000	17,000	6,073	6,883
14	Bulrush Millet	350	3,000	142	1,215	89	Carrot	25,000	30,000	10,121	12,146
15	Funger Millet	300	2,500	121	1,012	90	Pepper	3,500		1,417	0
16	Wheat	1,150	4,500	466	1,822	91	Amaranthus	20,000	40,000	8,097	16,194
17	Barley	1,400	1,800	567	729	92	Pumpkin	35,000	40,000	14,170	16,194
16	Cassava	3,000	7,000	1,215	2,834	93	Cucumber	5,000	10,000	2,024	4,049
17	Sweet potatoes	600	8,000	243	3,239	94	Egg plant	30,000	60,000	12,146	24,291
18	Irish potatoes	750	8,500	304	3,441	95	Water melon	10,000	20,000	4,049	8,097
19	Yams	4,000	10,000	466	1,822	96	Caouliflower	17,000	20,000	8,097	16,194
25	Coco yams	2,500	5,000	567	729	52	Cotton	800	25,000	14,170	16,194
26	Onions	30,000	50,000	1,215	2,834	54	Coffee	500	100	2,024	4,049
27	Ginger	20,000	30,000	243	3,239	55	Tea	2,500	10,000	12,146	24,291
31	Mahara Beans	400	1,300	304	3,441	56	Cocoa	150	1,000	4,049	8,097
32	Cow peas	300	1,750	121	709	57	Rubber	400	1,400	6,883	8,097
33	Green gram	1,500	1,800	1,012	2,024	58	Wattle			324	10,121
34	Pigeon peas	600	1,500	243	607	59	Kapok			0	0
35	Chick peas	500	1,500	202	607	60	Sugar cane	60,000	150,000	24,291	60,729
36	Bambara nuts	600	4,000	243	1,619	61	Cardamon	3,000		1,215	0
41	Sun flower	600	1,700	243	688	71	Banana	10,000	50,000	4,049	20,243
42	Simsim	300	1,000	121	405	72	Avocado			0	0
43	Gound nuts	600	4,000	243	1,619	73	Mango	10,000	25,000	4,049	10,121
47	Soyabeans	1,300	2,500	526	1,012	74	Pawpaw	50,000	70,000	20,243	28,340
48	Caster seeds	300	750	121	304	76	Orrage	15,000	40,000	6,073	16,194
75	Pineapple	25,000	60,000	10,121	24,291	77	Grape fruit	30,000	50,000	12,146	20,243
50	Cotton	300	1,500	121	607	78	Grapes	5,000	30,000	2,024	12,146
51	Tobacco	500	1,500	202	607	79	Mandarin	15,000	40,000	6,073	16,194
53	Pyrethrum			0	0	80	Quava	7,000	35,000	2,834	14,170
62	Jute	800	3,500	324	1,417	81	Plums			0	0
44	Palm oil	1,150	5,000	466	2,024	82	Tufaha		20,000	0	8,097
45	Cononut	1,500	8,000	607	3,239	83	Pea	15,000	27,000	6,073	10,931
46	Cashw nut	9	60/tree	4	24	84	Pitches	14,000	57,000	5,668	23,077
						66	Clove	4,500	5,000	1,772	1,969
							Black pepper	2,000	3,750		
							Mung'unye				
							Ocra	1,000	1,500		

Appendix IIIb: Community Questionnaire

ACQ 3		United Republic of Tanzania		CONFIDENTIAL	
					
		Village/Community Level Formats Access to and Use of Community Resources Farming Gate Prices of commodities produced by the village			
		Agricultural Sample Census 2007/2008			
Region			Ward		
District			Village		
Enumerator Name _____ Signature _____			NUMBER OF FARMERS HH IN THE VILLAGE <i>To be filled by the enumerator after completing form ACLF2</i>		
Date of Enumeration <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">d</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">d</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">/</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">m</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">m</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">/</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">y</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">y</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">y</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">y</div> </div>			NUMBER OF HH MEMBERS <i>To be filled by the enumerator after completing form ACLF2</i>		
Field level checking by:			<i>I To be filled by the supervisor ONLY after Field/farm level checking of the enumeration process. This should be countersigned by the Supervisor in front of the enumerator</i>		
District Supervisor	Name _____ Signature _____ Date ____/____/____				
Regional Supervisor	Name _____ Signature _____ Date ____/____/____				
National Supervisor	Name _____ Signature _____ Date ____/____/____		<i>All questionnaires must be checked at the district office.</i>		
District checking in Office District Supervisor Name _____ Signature _____ Date ____/____/____					
For Use at Regional Level Only			<i>See the back page for details of queries</i>		
Data entered by:	Name _____ Signature _____ Date ____/____/____				
Queried	Name _____ Signature _____ Date ____/____/____				
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Zanzibar, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Prime Ministers' Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Industry Trade and Marketing, National Bureau of Statistics, and the Office of the Government Statistician General of Revolution Government of Zanzibar					

Definitions and working page for page 3

Question Specific Definitions:

Obtain answers to the following questions from the meeting between the enumerator and influential farmers in the village. Influential people can be Village Chairman, Village Government Executive Officer, Councillor, Ward Chairman, Extension Officer in the village or any other person in the village and who is well informed about village matters. It is important to not that these questions must be asked in groups (of more than one people) to obtain answers discussed and approved by many people.

Definitions of some specific terms

Access to community resources. Section 1.0

Community Resources: Resources in which the hh members have no individual claim to and which are shared together by all the village

Community Land: The area official demarcated by the village as shared/public land.

Squatting farmers Land: Communal land where individual hhs make sole claim to (for crop farming or fenced livestock) without official rights to ownership.

Available remaining Land: Official area of communal land minus areas of squatting farmers.

Government Land Reserve: Area set aside by the government as national reserve

Community tree planting scheme(Section 14.3)

Community Forest: A forest planted on the communal land which is planted, replanted or spt planted by the members of the village.

Plant Planting: An area designated by the village for planting a block of trees.

Spot Planted: Replanting an area where selective logging has been carried out. A tree is planted to replace the one that has been cut.

Indigenous Trees: Trees that are native to Tanzania

Exotic Trees: Trees that are not native to Tanzania

Non Government Organisation: Is managed by people from outside the village and it normally covers more than one village/District/Region. Its function is to provide deveoopment assistance to the farmer and is free from direct government links.

Village level organization: is managed by members of the village. Its purpose is normally to access/provide development assistance to the village

ACCESS TO COMMUNAL RESOURCES

1 ACCESS TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES									
1.1 Does the village set aside an area for communal resources e.g. forest, grazing, etc. (Yes = 1 No = 2)									<input type="checkbox"/>
Are of Community, Village, Wrad resources					Area in acre				
1.1.1	Total area of communal land				<input type="text"/>				Official figures from the leader
1.1.2	Area of squatting famers in communal land				<input type="text"/>				Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)
1.1.3	Remaining available communal land				<input type="text"/>				Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)
1.1.4	Government reserve land				<input type="text"/>				Key informant (Leader/Extension officer etc.)
1.2 UPATIKANAJI NA MATUMIZI YA MALIASILI ZA JUMUIYA/KIJI/SHEHIA									
Community Resources		Distance from the resource in Km -season			Main Use		Instructions on distance from the resource (Cols 2 and 3): Distance is estimated from the centre of the village. If under 1 km 1, enter 0 If above 1 km 1 enter whole number, eg. 1.5km= 2km, 1.25km= 1km Main uses (Col. 4) Home or farm /livestock consumption...1 Sold to traders in the village.....2 Sold to the village market.....3 Sold to local wholesalers.....4 Sold to Big wholesalers.....5 Not available.....6		
(1)		Dry (2)			Rainy (3)				
1.2.1	Water for human consumption		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.2	Water for livestock		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.3	Communal grazing land		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.4	Communal firewood		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.5	Wood for charcoal burning		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.6	Wood for building poles		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.7	Forest for bee keeping (honey)		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.8	Hunting		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
1.2.9	Fishing		<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
2.0 COMMUNITY PLANTED TREES									
2.1 Did your village have community planted trees during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)									<input type="checkbox"/>
If the answer is no proceed to Section 3.0									
Details of the community tree planting scheme									
No.	Distance from the community forest	Forest Area (acre)	Type of Planting	Type of Trees	Source of seeds/ Seedlings	Number of Years since the start of planting	Main uses 2007/08 agriculture year	Main uses of communal forest products	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
2.2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Type of planting (Col. 3) P/Olantion planting.....1 Spot planting.....2 Type of trees (Col. 4) Indigenous trees.....1 Exotic tree.....2 Both types.....3		Source of seedlings (Col. 5) Seeds collection and planting.....1 Village Nursery.....2 Department of Forestry.....3 Private Individuals.....4			Main Uses (Col. 7) Poles1 Wood2 Charcoal3 Firewood.....4 Other (Specify).....		Main use of revenue (Col.8) Village development fund.1 Household use.....2 Household income.....3		
3.0 Non governmental Organisation (NGOs) Contact					4.0 Community Based Organisation				
3.1 Did any NGO visit the village during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If no proceed to Section 4)					4.1 Did the village have any CBO during the 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)				
Na.	Type of NGO	Visited Y=1, N=2	Number of visits	Distance to the Office (km)	Na.	Type of CBO	Nd=1, Hap=2		
3.2	Extension/ Research	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4.2	Extension/ Research	<input type="text"/>		
3.3	Service /Input provision	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4.3	Service /Input provision	<input type="text"/>		
3.4	Community Development	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4.4	Community Development	<input type="text"/>		
3.5	Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4.5	Other	<input type="text"/>		
5.1 Did the village have Field farm schools during 2007/08, agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)					5.2 Did the village participate in any research on crops/ improved livestock during in the village during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2)				
5.3 Did the village have local ironsmiths during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) (If the answer is 2 proceed to q. 5.5)					5.4 Did the village have any training centres on draft animals during 2007/08 agriculture year? (Yes=1, No=2) If number 2 is the answer conclude the enumeration.				
5.4 Number of local ironsmiths				<input type="text"/>	5.6 Number of training centres for draft animals				<input type="text"/>

Procedure: Administer this from after completing asll smallholder questionnaires for the village.

1. Copy the name of all crops from Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 grown in the village from smallholder questionnaires
This should also include livestock raised by the household from questions 9.1, 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5 and enter them in col na 1 of this form.
Also see codes for livestock below.
2. Enter price estimates per kg in col 5 and 6.

[illegible]

<u>Type of livestock(Col 2)</u>	
Cattle.....01	Ducks.....07
Goat.....02	Turkey.....08
Sheep.....03	Rabbit.....09
Pigs.....04	Kanga.....10
Poultry.....05	Simbilisi.....11
Donkeys.....06	




Main product- CROPS (sCoL4)	
Cereals.....01	Flowers eg. Pyrethrum.....07
Green maize.....02	Vegetables.....08
Green leaves and stem.....03	Fruit.....09
Straw, dry stems etc..04	Other.....10
Roots and tubers, etc.....05	
Leaves (Tobacco etc).....06	




Main product-
LIVESTOCK
(Col. 4)
Live animals.....01
Meat02
Milk.....03
Eggs.....04

Quantity
(Col.5)

Kg.....1
Number.....2
Litre.....3
A portion/piece 4

APPENDIX III c: Village Listing Forms


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		CONFIDENTIAL		
ACLF 1 	 Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08	Page Number out of 		
Sub-village /ward leader listing from				
Region _____ Code <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	Ward _____ Code <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div>		
District _____ Code <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	Village _____ Code <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div>		
Sub village leader Number	Name of Ward village leader	Number of Households		Comments
(1)	(2)	Form Office Register	After enumeration	(5)
<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>		<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	
<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>		<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	
<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>		<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	
<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>		<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div>	

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA													
												CONFIDENTIAL	
ACLF 2		 											
Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08													
Household listing from-for listing hh heads and agriculture activities													
Region _____ Code District _____ Code Ward _____ Code Village _____ Code 		Page Number..... out of..... Name of sub village leader _____ Name of sub village _____											
Household number	Household head name	Fields a	Cattle				Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Kuku/Bata/ Rabbit	If the Respondent Qualifies X	Farmer Serial Number	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Total	Bulls	Cows	Calves	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>													
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>													
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>													
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px;"></div>													


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

CONFIDENTIAL


ACLF 3



**National Agriculture Sample
Census 2007/08**



Household listing for 15 selected farmers



Region _____ Code ward : _____ code Namba Sawia

District _____ Code village _____ code Hatua

S/N	Sub-village leader Number	Name of sub-village leader	Name of selected head of household	Name of Household a Head	Number of					
					Field	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>